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ONEIDA INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY.

Report of the Teachers, for 1829.

The teachers of the "Oneida Institute of Science and Industry," respectfully submit the following report to the trustees, for the year ending November 24, 1829. For the benefit of a number of the students who were desirous of continuing through the year at the institution, the school was not suspended for the winter, as it was the winter previous. Mr. Chauncey E. Goodrich, from the Theological Seminary at Princeton, was employed to aid in instruction, as the senior teacher was absent on a tour of soliciting funds for the institution. About twenty students, including a few from the village, attended through the winter. Not more than six or seven, however, could be employed at manual labour, as we had no provision made for mechanical business. Some of them paid for their board, and others found places in the neighbourhood, where they received their board for services rendered. Although it is not consistent with the plan of this institution to have much vacation during the summer, yet it was thought expedient on several accounts to divide the year into quarters, or terms of study, as at other institutions. The spring term commenced about the 20th of March, and the fall term closed on the 24th of November, with one vacation of four, and another of ten days. The earth could not be cultivated so early as this; but preparations, such as chopping, drawing, and cutting wood at the door, making and repairing fences, and making hot-beds for the gardens, furnished employment until the season was sufficiently advanced to admit of using the spade and the plough.

The duties of the institution having become too numerous and complicated to admit of the teachers directing the labour and providing the board of the students, they employed a family to take the charge of these departments, who entered upon their duties a little previous to the commencement of the spring term. To aid them in instruction, also, Mr. Goodrich was prevailed upon to continue with them during the spring and summer terms. Through these seasonable aids, which a kind Providence furnished, we have experienced a great relief from the numerous duties to which we had been subjected.

By hiring a neighbouring farm house, we have been able to furnish accommodations to thirty-five young men, and a few others have obtained places in the village, so that the number this year has a great portion of the time been about forty. Thirty-three was about the average number of those boarded and employed in the institution. From the commencement of the spring to the close of the fall term, the amount of labour performed by these at their daily task, was seventeen thousand five hundred and eight hours,* for which they have been allowed five cents an hour, or the sum of eight hundred and seventy-five dollars and forty-one cents. This has in most cases paid their bill of board. Some have exceeded their required amount of three and a half hours daily, and others have fell short; in general, however, the one has balanced the other, without much deficiency or excess. There has been no variation from the charges of last year, except a very small charge for contingencies; such as fuel, sweeping, making fires, &c. in the recitation rooms; twelve and a half cents for washing, when it was done in the institution; and fifty cents a week for tuition has been the only charge, where the full amount of labour was faithfully performed. As the rules of the institution exclude all under the age of fifteen, there have been very few cases where the students have not been able to earn the sum allowed per hour. There have been three or four who have been curtailed in their wages a cent or half a cent per hour, because they had not strength or experience to enable them to perform as much as others; and *one* case, and but one, where it was thought necessary to do this for another reason, namely, the want of disposition. In general, they have shown perfect willingness, and we may add alacrity, in performing the daily task of manual labour. It has been very gratifying to see the growing interest which has apparently been felt in this department, among the students. The hour of rising and going into the field, by common consent, has been four o'clock, A. M. in the summer months, when one half of the labour was performed before breakfast; and during the fall, although the labour was done at a different hour, the students still rose in the morning at half past four.

All kinds of business and labour done upon a farm, or in a garden, continues to be performed by all the students. The plough, the hoe, the spade, the shovel, the axe, and the sythe, fall into the same hands that Virgil, Cicero, and the sages of Greece—Blair, Paley, Brown, Euclid, and Legendre, have occupied. These associations may be regarded as singular by some, but the time is at hand, if it has not already come, when they will cease to be so; and if a smile be excited at the mention of them, it will be that of pleasure and not of contempt. It is so with those who witness the flush of health as well as of animation, which this system imparts to those who experience its benefits.

* The labour performed during the winter term, and at other times not entered upon the register, would increase this amount, as nearly as can be estimated, to nineteen thousand six hundred and ninety-eight hours. As twenty-one hours' labour pays for one week's board, the students have earned and received in the course of the year, at this institution, nine hundred and thirty-eight weeks' board.

The students have generally been remarkably healthy, and the effects of this system on health is not only evident from the ruddy countenances of the young men, but from the fact that those complaints most incident to a studious and sedentary life, are unknown except among a few who brought them when they came among us.

Of those who have spent the summer at the institution, four have entered college. Twelve are employed in teaching school through the winter. A field of usefulness is thus opened to them, and from the character and habits of our students, we believe that it will be faithfully occupied. Most of these are expected to return in the spring. From twenty to twenty-five will remain with us during the winter, a part of whom will be furnished with their usual employments. The rest will have business at mechanical labour in a shop recently erected, and now nearly finished, by the direction of the trustees. This shop, which is fifty feet by thirty, and two stories high, will give employment to as many as will ordinarily wish to remain through the winter, or perform mechanical labour through the summer. Sufficient employment can be furnished immediately, in getting out stuff for the buildings that are to be erected next season, and when this fails, other business of a miscellaneous kind can be had. Two manufactories have offered to furnish work, in making boxes for the transportation of their wares, to the amount of ten or twelve hundred a year. It is believed that this business will not only be highly useful to the student, but very important to the finances of the institution.

Although some losses have been experienced the present season, yet we have reason to be thankful for the smiles of Providence. The institution has not only sustained itself, but proved beyond all question, that a farmer and steward, and as many as may be required to direct the labouring departments, can be remunerated for their services, without charging more for board, than young men of mature age and industrious habits can pay by their labour three and a half hours per day.

Most of the students who have been at the institution being in a course of preparation for college, they have been pursuing the studies which would qualify them to enter either the freshman or sophomore classes. Some few, who are preparing for a theological seminary, have been pursuing the study of rhetoric, moral and mental philosophy, and the higher branches of mathematics. A few have been studying with other views, such as qualifying themselves for teaching or surveying.

Bible class instruction has been regularly kept up in the institution, at which all or nearly all have attended. Saturday afternoon has been spent, at least some part of it, in a Society of Inquiry on missions and theological subjects. This society, it will be recollected, was formed last year, and is managed wholly by the students, and has been a great source of mental as well as of moral improvement.

Speaking and writing alternately every week, is required of each scholar, as usual. The number is so great now, that it has been found necessary to divide the school into classes, and to occupy different rooms, at the same time. The classes, however, are changed every week, so that all have an opportunity of hearing each other once a month. Debates are also kept up once a week by different classes, arranged in a similar manner. These exercises are required of each scholar, and their importance is deeply felt by all the school. In point of intellectual improvement, as well as in making ready extemporaneous speakers, their influence has been strikingly manifest.

The moral character of our school has been singularly favourable, and we mention it because we believe the system of connecting manual labour with scientific pursuits has had no small share of influence. There have been no cases of dismission for disorderly conduct, and not an instance in which any thing more than a gentle admonition was required—no strife or contentions with each other, and no complaints about fare. A private family of brothers of the same blood, under the same paternal roof, could not present, in the main, a more harmonious society than the students of our beloved institution. Nor have we, notwithstanding our ingratitude and unfaithfulness, been without the evident tokens of the smiles and presence of the Great Head of the Church. Most of the few who were impenitent, have given pleasing evidence of being savingly converted to God. We mention these facts, that the trustees, who have felt a deep interest in the moral and religious character of our institution, and its bearing upon the great interests of the church, may rejoice with us, and join in prayer to Him who gives the Spirit to them that ask him, that whatever else he may withhold from us, he would not deny us its influences.

The property of the institution committed to us is kept safely, and all losses and waste repaired by the teachers.

The library has been put under such regulations, as to secure it from damage or loss, and give to the students all the advantages for which it was originally designed. The number of volumes, including those which have been given for the particular use of the Society of Inquiry, is eight hundred and fifty. The reading room has received an accession of periodicals, gratuitously sent, among which we would notice with pleasure "The Journal of Health," printed in Philadelphia.

A small cabinet of curiosities has been furnished, chiefly by Dr. Judd, transmitted by his son, Dr. G. P. Judd, from the Sandwich islands. This, it is hoped, is the beginning of a collection that will be worthy of a distinct apartment in the new edifice about to be erected.

There are now of stock belonging to the institution, three horses and fifteen cows. There are three wagons, two sleighs, one cart, a chest of mechanic's tools, axes, hoes, spades, shovels, and all other implements necessary for carrying on the business of farming and gardening, and to supply all the students.

We would only add that great inconveniences, as well as great disadvantages and losses, have been experienced through every department of the institution, for want of buildings adapted to our object; and we rejoice that the trustees, notwithstanding the smallness of their present funds, have resolved to go forward and build. We believe that He who put it into the hearts of his people to found this institution, will influence the christian public, when this fact shall be generally known, to aid them in this object, and to furnish the requsite means, that we may no longer suffer these embarrassments, and be obliged to say to the numerous applicants who come to our doors almost daily—We have no room for you.

GEORGE W. GALE.
PELATIAH RAWSON.

Whitestown, December, 10, 1829.

ANNIVERSARIES.

Condensed from the New-York Observer.

AMERICAN SEAMEN'S FRIEND SOCIETY.

The second anniversary of this society took place in the "middle Dutch church," on Monday evening, the 10th inst. The President, Hon. Smith Thompson, being detained by sickness, Hugh Maxwell, Esq. took the chair. Rev. Dr. Edwards, of Boston, opened the meeting with prayer, which was followed by the reading of the Treasurer's and the Secretary's reports, and by the adoption of the subjoined resolutions, moved and seconded severally, by the following persons:—Rev. Dr. Matthews, and Rufus Davenport, Esq.: Rev. A. H. Dashiel, and Rev. Dr. Skinner: Rev. J. N. Wykoff, and Rev. Dr. Cox:—

"*Resolved*, That the report now read, be accepted, and published under the direction of the committee.

"*Resolved*, That the reformation of seamen is an object of deep importance to the interests of the commercial world; and that as the Bethel Institutions are calculated to exert a most salutary influence in this respect, every merchant be, and he is hereby solicited to give the subject his serious consideration, and to render such aid as may be deemed efficient.

"*Resolved*, That the influence which seamen exert, especially in foreign countries, renders their conversion to the service of Christ, an indispensable means to the final conversion of the world, and gives a peculiar importance to the sea mission, recently commenced by the American Seamen's Friend Society."

The Speakers were, Messrs. Dashiel, Wykoff, and Cox. Collections amounted to $70.75.

Abstract of the Secretary's Report.

The abstract of the report shows increasing prosperity. The circulation of the Sailors' Magazine, now extended to 2000 copies, scatters over almost the whole portion of the Union, information relative to the operations of the institution, and is thus of much benefit to the cause, though the editor's salary has as yet to be provided for, from the general funds of the Society. Numerous testimonials have been given by seafaring men, in favour of this publication, as well as of the general advantages of the institution.

Rev. Mr. Abeel was sent out by this Society, in October last, as our readers will recollect, in company with Rev. Mr. Bridgeman, missionary from the American Board. His first destination is to act as missionary to seamen and others in the port of Canton, China.

"After spending such time in this field as Providence shall indicate, Mr. Abeel expects himself to enter the service of the American Board, and under their patronage to explore various portions of southeastern Asia. He will probably visit the churches of the Dutch colonies in the Asiatic isles, and it is hoped that he may be the privileged instrument of raising them from the ruin which has threatened them, and of drawing anew the bonds of evangelical sympathy and influence between the three great divisions of the reformed Dutch church. When we consider that the introduction of the religion of Christ among the untold millions of China and Japan, is the greatest and most difficult enterprise of the church before the millennium, we cannot but regard it as a token of good from God to the American Seamen's Friend Society, that he has permitted and called us to bear so direct and important a part in the early stage of the great work."

Besides the labours of Rev. J. Leavitt, general agent for the Society, there have been employed on agencies, Rev. Mr. Brown, in the eastern states, presenting the claims of the Society; and an intelligent layman visiting the lines of the great western canal, whose report has convinced the committee of the "necessity of speedily doing something new and efficient for the moral benefit of the boatmen on our vast internal waters."

Mariners' churches have been erected in Portland, Boston, Philadelphia, New-York, New-Haven, and at New-Orleans; the latter not yet completed. Boarding houses have been established, tracts have been distributed, and temperance and industry and economy promoted.

In Boston, a regular christian church has been so formed, as to embrace different evangelical denominations, and by the register kept by Rev. Mr. Greenleaf, it appears that 2000 seamen have called upon him for conversation, for tracts, and for bibles. More than fifty vessels which sail out of that port, have abolished the use of ardent spirits; and 137 out of the 457, whose names have been registered since the 8th of March, are strictly temperate. In New-York, the attendance at the mariner's church has been greater than at any former period. Boarding houses, for the comfort and the moral improvement of seamen, nine in number, have been established in that city.

"The prejudices of the seamen against the Savings Bank are wearing away; and the deposits have amounted to nearly $30,000. A register office, a reading room, a marine circulating library, and a marine museum, are among the institutions which are yet needed in this commercial emporium."

In Philadelphia a church is about to be organised, as in Boston.

The western lakes are to be made a subject of special attention.

Congress have been memorialised on the subject of increasing the number of chaplains in the navy. To speak only of the moral improvement that would result from having a faithful chaplain in every vessel, would suffice to show that the measure is important. "The number [of chaplains] has been a little increased the past year.—The number of pious officers has also increased. The commander of one of our ships of war has officiated as chaplain to his own ship, and with remarkably good effects. A pleasing work of grace has also been carried on through the labours of some methodist brethren, on board the ship United States, now used as a receiving ship in the Brooklyn navy yard."

The moral character of seamen has greatly improved, especially as relates to intemperance. Most of the vessels that sail out of the ports of New-England, and many that sail from other cities of the Union, have abolished the use of ardent spirits. This reformation is thought to be increasing as fast by sea as by land. The halls of Congress have borne their testimony in behalf of this cause; at least to some extent.

The committee intend furnishing such facilities as are in their power for the promotion of worship in vessels at sea; such as the publication of a devotional manual, &c.

The present aspect of the funds of the society is encouraging:—"At the last anniversary, the receipts of the society had been only $1214.38, and the debt was $1500. During the present year, the receipts have been $4159.87; of which $562 were contributed specially for the Canton mission, and $1150 were received on account of the Magazine. The treasury is still insufficient to meet all the demands upon it, & in debt to individual members of the committee about $800. But when we consider the greater magnitude of our operations, the increased interest universally felt in behalf of seamen, and the extended circulation of the Magazine, and that our debt is reduced one half, we cannot do ubt that our enterprise will be sustained, the means furnished for supporting our dear brother at Canton, our western agent, and a preacher at New-Orleans, of publishing our hymn book, and eventually of extinguishing our remaining debt."

GENERAL UNION FOR THE OBSERVANCE OF THE SABBATH.

The second anniversary of this institution was held in the middle Dutch church, on Tuesday, A. M. of the 11th instant. Dr. J. Stearns, of the city, presided. Rev. Mr. Tucker, of Troy, opened the exercises with prayer. After the reading of the report by Lewis Tappan, Esq. the following resolutions were moved and adopted:—

"By Rev. Dr. Broadhead, That the report just read, be adopted, and that the same be published under the direction of the Executive Committee.

"By Rev. Dr. Bangs, of the methodist episcopal church, That we regard the christian Sabbath as a divine institution of universal and perpetual obligation, binding upon governments as well as individuals; and that upon its sanctification depend, under God, our social, civil, and religious privileges.

"By Thomas Bradford, Jun. of Philadelphia, That Sabbath-breaking is one of our national sins, exposing us to the divine displeasure, and endangering our most valuable political and religious institutions; and that upon ministers and churches of different denominations devolves the solemn obligation of rescuing the Sabbath from profanation and oblivion.

"By Rev. William Wisner, of Ithaca, N. Y. That the law of this land, requiring the profanation of the christian Sabbath and its violation by so many of the people, calls loudly upon the friends of civil and religious liberty to humble themselves before God, and by prayer and supplication, seek the aid of the Holy Spirit to turn the hearts of our citizens to the religion of their fathers; that the deserved wrath of the Almighty may be averted, and our country continue to enjoy its inestimable privileges.

"By Rev. Dr. Rice, of Virginia, That we earnestly recommend the formation of auxiliaries throughout the United States; the diffusion of appeals on behalf of the Sabbath; the collection of funds for the employment of agents; the union of Christians of every denomination in this common cause; and the active and persevering labours of the friends of the Sabbath, in promoting its observance in every part of the country.

"By Rev. Dr. Cox, seconded by Rev. Mr. Sommers, of the baptist denomination, That the members of this Society, being conscientiously opposed, as citizens of a free country, and as Christians, to any union of church and state, and all laws for the observance or the desecration of the Sabbath, will continue to recommend its sanctification only by the influence of personal example, of moral sausion; by arguments drawn from the oracles of God, from the existing laws of our country; by appeals to the consciences and hearts of men, and fervent supplications to the Lord of the Sabbath.

"By Rev. Dr. Codman, of Massachusetts, That we learn with high satisfaction the efforts now making in Great-Britain to promote the observance of the christian Sabbath; and we wish abundant success to every exertion to extend the influence of the Sabbath cause throughout the civilised world."

The speakers on the occasion were Rev. Drs. Bangs, Wisner, and Rice, and T. Bradford, Esq.

Abstract of the Second Annual Report.

The report commences with a notice of the death of Rev. Matthias Bruen, the late corresponding secretary of the Society, an ardent friend of the Sabbath, and a devoted minister of Christ. Of the first annual report, which was from his pen, 5000 copies were printed in various parts of our country, and have been the means, as the committee trust, of producing a salutary impression upon the minds of many.

The removal from the constitution at the last anniversary of the article in which the members pledged themselves to discourage specific modes of breaking the Sabbath, and to patronise those who honour it, the committee think has given very general satisfaction. Experience has shown that the main principles of the General Union are wise; that in its collective capacity the Society should abstain from all coercive measures, interfering with the occupations of their fellow citizens; and should aim at influencing and reforming solely by example, arguments and prayer.

The receipts of the Society during the year have been insufficient to defray the expense of printing the last annual report. Only six auxiliaries have been officially reported the past year, the whole number being 26, viz: 4 in Massachusettss, 1 in Vermont, 3 in Connecticut, 5 in New-York, 2 in New-Jersey, 7 in Pennsylvania, 1 in Virginia, 1 in Tennessee, and 2 in Ohio.

Immediately after the last anniversary, the Executive Committee, at their first meeting, appointed Rev. Drs. Edwards, Sharp, and Fisk, agents of the General Union. After a deliberate consideration of the subject, these gentlemen deemed it their duty to decline accepting the appointment. After the death of the Corresponding Secretary, the committee made choice of Rev. Charles P. M'Ilvaine; and on his declining, from the multiplicity of his engagements, the committee appointed him agent, in the hope that he would devote his whole time to the duties of the office. After prayerful deliberation, this gentleman believed it incumbent on him not to accept the appointment. The committee next selected Rev. Dr. Bangs, and entertained an expectation that he would accept, but he considered it inconsistent with the duty he owed to the church with which he is connected in the station occupied by him. On his recommendation, Rev. Samuel Merwin was appointed, who would have accepted the appointment had he not been prevented by ill health. These distinguished clergymen, of different denominations of Christians, although unable to assume the responsible and arduons duty of agents, have borne decided testimony to the great importance of the General Union.

The committee deeply feel the importance of having one or more capable and efficient agents to visit different parts of the country, to address the people, especially the churches; to organise auxiliaries, and to promote the general objects of the institution. An agent is wanted, who is capable not merely of making a strong impression, but who understands the great principles of the human mind which the ordinance of the Sabbath was designed and is adapted to affect; and who can rightly influence, first the ministers, and then the churches of all denominations, on this fundamental and momentous subject. Until such an agent is raised up, and enters upon the work, the influence of the Society must be circumscribed. The committee trust that fervent supplications will be made to the Lord of the Sabbath, to designate one who shall, as the representative of the Union, be enabled to vindicate his cause, and to carry on the operations of the Society under the guidance of the Holy Spirit.

The committee have not deemed it their duty to take any official part in the recent movements in relation to Sunday post-offices and Sunday mails. They have witnessed them, however, with deep interest, and trust that when the subject shall be dispassionately examined, the prayer of the memorialists will be granted.

In conclusion, the committee say: "Let Christians of every name find in this Society a bond of union amidst the party dissensions that rend the church; let them maintain a holy emulation in keeping with cheerful strictness this perpetual command of Almighty God; let them pray fervently and perseveringly to the Lord of the Sabbath for his blessing upon every enlightened effort to sanctify his holy day; let them contribute of their substance and time to arrest the mighty evil that is spreading its unhallowed influence over this continent, lest we, as individuals, be exposed to the doom of that servant who knew his Lord's will and did it not, and lest our beloved country meet the doom of those nations, who, in renouncing allegiance to heaven and reverence for the christian Sabbath, have severed themselves from the blessing of the Governor of the Universe."

AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY.

The fifth anniversary of the American Tract Society was held in the middle Dutch church, on Wednesday, A. M. the 12th inst. S. V. S. Wilder in the chair, supported by Col. Richard Varick, and Hon. Stephen Van Rensselaer. The meeting was opened with prayer, by Rev. Dr. Woods, of Andover. The President delivered an introductory address. The Treasurer's and the Secretary's reports were read and adopted; after which the following resolutions were presented by clergymen of various evangelical denominations, viz: Rev. W. M. Stilwell, methodist, and Rev. M. Hallock, congregational: Rev. J. Todd, congregational, and Rev. J. Reynolds, episcopal: Rev. J. Waterbury, congregational, & Rev. G. Livingston, D. D. Dutch reformed: Rev. J. M'Aboy, baptist, and T. Bradford, Jun. Esq. Rev. Dr. Spring, presbyterian, and Rev. C. C. Cuyler, Dutch reformed: Rev. William Hague, baptist, and Rev. E. Slack, president of the Cincinnati Branch Tract Society: Rev. Dr. M'Auley, presbyterian, and Rev. Professor J. C. Rostan, baptist.

"*Resolved*, That the reports now read, be adopted, and published under the direction of the Executive Committee.

"*Resolved*, That we render praise and thanksgiving to God, for the co-operation of Christians throughout our country in this glorious cause, and for the success with which the Holy Spirit has been pleased to crown their labours; and that we humbly implore his future guidance and benediction.

"*Resolved*, That this meeting rejoice in the systematic and successful efforts which have been made in this city, and in various parts of the land, during the past year, to supply statedly with tracts every family willing to receive them; and in the aid which such efforts have incidentally afforded to other philanthropic and benevolent institutions; and that it is desirable this plan of monthly distribution should be persevered in, with humble dependence on God for its success.

"*Resolved*, That this meeting highly approve of that feature of this Society's constitution, which unites in its labours of love so many different denominations; and that we rejoice in the success which has attended these labours, especially in the great valley of the Mississippi; and that there is encouragement vigorously to prosecute the work.

"*Resolved*, That it is our duty, as a society, to extend our operations to the heathen who sit in darkness, as well as to supply the destitute portions of our own country.

"*Resolved*, That this meeting have learned with pleasure, that Rev. Dr. Milnor, chairman of the Executive Committee, will appear as a delegate to represent this Society, at the anniversary of the Religious Tract Society of London, the present month; and that we rejoice in the friendly relations which subsist between this and all kindred institutions at home and abroad."

The constitution was so amended, that "any Tract Society, annually contributing a donation from its funds to the treasury of this Society, may be considered an auxiliary."

On motion of Dr. John Stearns, of New-York, seconded by Rev. Samuel Shepherd, D. D. of Lenox, Mass., the officers of the Society for the ensuing year were then elected, and the meeting was closed with the apostolic benediction, pronounced by Rev. Benj'n Mortimer, of the Moravian church.

The meeting was addressed in an interesting manner, by Rev. Mr. Stilwell, Rev. Mr. Todd, Rev. Mr. Reynolds, Rev. Mr. Waterbury, Rev. Mr. M'Aboy, Thomas Bradford, Esq., and Rev. Dr. M'Auley. The facts communicated by Rev. Mr. M'Aboy, from the valley of the Mississippi, as having occurred under his own eye, and in connexion with his own labours, were highly encouraging.

Abstract of the Report.

Two of the Vice-Presidents, Dr. Stoughton, and Col. Rutgers, have died. The Society's publications now find their way into every state, into almost every county of the Union, and into many foreign parts; and the blessing of the Holy Spirit has extensively aided the distribution. The committee feel increasing conviction of the utility of embracing different evangelical denominations in the work. They "find in the constitution of the Society, and of the publishing committee, no obstacle whatever to the inculcation, in their most impressive forms, of all those great, soul-humbling, and God-exalting truths, which constitute the sum of the gospel." One of the publishing committee, Rev. Dr. Miller, having embarked for England, Rev. Mr. Bidel, of Philadelphia, has been requested to occupy his

place in the board till his return. Since the last anniversary sixty-two different publications have been stereotyped in six different languages—English, Welch, Spanish, German, Italian, and French; making the whole number of the Society's publications, 493, besides one tract in the Seneca language. Others are in contemplation for different tribes—for the Maltese, and for foreign nations in the darkness of heathenism. Pilgrim's Progress will also be stereotyped, as soon as the anticipated funds are obtained.

The whole number of tracts printed during the past year, in all the various forms, embracing handbills, children's tracts, tracts for bound volumes, &c. &c. is 5,239,000. The total number since the formation of the society, is 166,159,000.

"In addition to the above, there have been issued or printed during the year 10,580,000 pages of covers; 66,000 copies of the American Tract Magazine; 116,050 copies of the Christian Almanac; 3000 copies of the Christian Reader, embracing 1,224,000 pages; 3000 of Doddridge's Rise and Progress, embracing 840,000 pages; 4000 of Baxter's Saint's Rest, embracing 1,088,000 pages; 2000 of Boatswain's Mate, embracing 304,000 pages; 2000 of Life of Newton, embracing 232,000 pages; 2000 of Sermons to the Aged, embracing 288,000 pages; and 500 copies of the Sermon on the Mount, and hymns in the Seneca language.

"The whole number of *pages* of the various publications of the Society, including children's tracts and the bound volumes enumerated above, but exclusive of the Magazine, Christian Almanac, and Reports of the Society, *circulated* during the year, is 62,120,444; and the whole number since the formation of the Society, is 185,717,222.

"The tracts which have been most widely circulated during the year are the following, viz:—"Do you want a Friend?" 144,000 copies; "Quench not the Spirit," and Kittredge's Address, 123,000 each; the premium tract to American Youth on Intemperance, 102,000 copies in *four months!* "The Importance of Consideration," 99,000 copies: "Female Influence" and "The Sanctuary," 74,000 each. The whole number of tracts on *Intemperance* circulated during the year, is 309,864."

Gratuitous distributions to individuals, auxiliaries, benevolent institutions, &c. amount to nearly 4,000,000; about one half of them west of the Alleghany. An augmentation of funds for this purpose is desirable, especially as regards the heathen and the wastes of our country.

"The receipts of the Society, during the year ending May 1st, were $60,210.24; of which sum, $48,454.59 were for tracts sold, and $11,755.65 were donations. The expenditures of the Society were also $60,210.24; of which sum, $26,997.26 were for paper, $22,706.64 for printing, stereotyping, engraving, folding, stitching, and binding, including the expenses of the Christian Almanac; $3581.25 for services of the Corresponding Secretary and General Agent, the Depositary and four Assistants; $3943.06 for services and expenses of travelling agents; $300 for grants in money to foreign stations; and $2916.39 for expenses of the general depository, postage, taxes, insurance, fuel, and all other expenses."

On the 1st inst. there was due from the Society, for work, paper and other materials, all payable previous to the 25th of November, $8915.58. For this sum the Committee have become personally responsible. It is much to be desired that the Society should have the means of carrying on their business without continually resorting to individual reponsibility, as has been found neccessary at more than half of the weekly meetings during the year past. The expense of erecting the Society's house has been defrayed by individuals chiefly in the city. "For all other means of sustaining their operations, the committee depend *solely on the gratuitous contributions of the friends of the tract cause, and on the proceeds of the sales of tracts at cost.* And they express their unanimous sentiment, that, under the smiles of Providence, no more permanent funds are essential to its prosperity."

The number of new anxiliaries organised during the past year, is 119; making the whole number of auxiliaries and branches, 825. "Besides these, the American Tract Society of Boston, at the time of its last anniversary, had 610 auxiliaries; the Pennsylvania Branch at Philadelphia has 373, and there are in connection with other large branches or auxiliaries 800, to which the American Tract Magazine is regularly sent gratis, making 1783; which, added to 85 above, gives a total of 2608 Societies which have been reported as auxiliary to this Society, either directly, or through the medium of the larger branches and auxiliaries.

The subject of monthly distribution occupies a considerable share of the report. With this our readers are familiar.

The valley of the Mississippi has been an object of intense interest. In all the field besides, there were employed for a season, four travelling agents, one only of whom remains in the service. Of the six employed in the valley at the time of the Society's last anniversary, two have left the service, and one has for a time suspended his labours; but six new agents have been engaged, making nine in all who are now in this interesting field. Rev. O. Eastman exercises a general supervision of this portion of the Society's operations.

"The correspondence and reports of these brethren have been read by the committee with intense interest; and have convinced them, that if ever Christians had a field of labour spread before them, of magnitude beyond all that the mind can grasp, and full of promise, such a field is presented to the Christians of these United States in the gigantic and growing population within the limits of their own territory. "Unbelief," say the committee, "may sing her dulcet song, that "All is well;" but the committee believe that all active, enlightened, evangelical Christians of every name, fully agree in the conviction that sin is making alarming progress in our land, and that the gospel must have a greater prevalence, or millions of souls will be left to perish in the native darkness of their minds."

More than 24,000,000 of tracts, two millions of which were gratuitous, have been sent west and south of the Alleghany the past year, for distribution. The receipts from the same territory, during this period, have amounted nearly to $14,000—$5702.81 less than the disbursements of the Society.

Foreign fields for distribution are opening in South America, in Greece, and other countries bordering upon the Mediterranean, and among the benighted millions of paganism. The demands for tracts and facilities for distribution in these fields are continually increasing.

The report concludes with numerous statements respecting the utility of tracts, under the influence of the divine blessing. Some of these may, perhaps, be printed at a future time.

AMERICAN HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

The fourth anniversary of this Society was held on Wednesday evening, in the Murray street church: Gen. Stephen Van Rensselaer, in the chair. After the reading of the reports, the subjoined resolutions were adopted at the instance of the following gentlemen:—Rev. Mr. Ross, and Rev. Dr. Cuyler: Rev. B. H. Rice, and Rev. William Wisner: Rev. R. R. Storrs, and Rev. Dr. Rice: Rev. Drs. Skinner and McAuley:—

"*Resolved*, That the report be accepted and printed by the Executive Committee.

"*Resolved*, That the multiplication of the Society's missionaries, and the blessings which have attended their labours, demand fervent gratitude to God from every friend to the best interests of man.

"*Resolved*, That this Society regard the present exhausted state of its treasury as the best evidence that the Executive Committee have well appreciated the wants of the five hundred congregations which they have aided, and as furnishing a ground of appeal to the christian public, which ought to enlist the more fervent prayers and the more liberal contributions of all who desire to see the salvation of our country hastened in its time.

"*Resolved*, That the light which the publications and reports of this Society have shed on the spiritual condition of our frontier states and territories, furnishes increasing evidence of the adaptedness of its plan to the wants of our common country."

The speakers were Rev. Messrs. Ross, Rice, Wisner, Storrs, and Drs. Rice, Skinner and McAuley. "The feeling was powerfully impressed, and deeply pervaded the crowded assembly, that the plan of this Society was adapted to the wants of our growing population; and that it must be prosecuted with greatly increasing vigour, if we would preserve and perpetuate the civil and religious blessings which are our rich inheritance."

Abstract of the Report.

Two members of the Executive Committee have died the past year—Rev. Mr. Bruen, and Mr. Hawes—whose loss has been deeply felt. The whole number of missionaries and agents employed by the Society, during the last year, is 392, and the number of congregations and missionary districts which have been aided, is 500.

A large majority of the missionaries have, according to the original plan, been stationed in single congregations, or in two or more congregations in the vicinity of each other. But in recent or remote settlements, where societies had not been formed, the missionary has been allowed a wider field of labour for a time, till circumstances should lead to a different arrangement. In such fields the committee found it necessary to give an entire support to their missionaries, without waiting for application from the places to be benefitted, as in other cases. The number of ministers thus supported, is 42.

In general, the amount of appropriations in the different portions of the United States, has been regulated much by the wants of the people, their readiness to assist themselves, and their feeling sense of their condition, as exhibited in detail to the committee.

The following table shows the amount of income derived from each state, and the number of ministers employed in each during the year:—

States.	Income.	Cong. and Mis. Dist.	Ministers
1. New-York,	$15,184 13	169	104
2. Maine,	3,508 71	54	47
3. Vermont,	3,245 25	32	27
4. Connecticut,	2,729 67	1	1
5. New-Hampshire,	1,974 65	34	29
6. Massachusetts,	1,862 95		
7. Pennsylvania,	1,035 90	15	12
8. Ohio,	699 19	90	62
9. Indiana,	291 71	26	18
10. New-Jersey,	254 65	1	1
11. Louisiana,	210 00	4	3
12. Illinois,	138 50	15	12
13. South-Carolina,	100 00	2	2
14. Maryland,	90 18		
15. Georgia,	84 18	1	1
16. Dist. Columbia,	80 00		
17. Delaware,	75 00		
18. Missouri,	52 00	3	6
19. Rhode Island,	50 00	3	3
20. North-Carolina,	42 00	4	4
21. Tennessee,	37 50	8	7
22. Kentucky,	36 31	8	5

The whole amount of labour of the missionaries and agents of the Society during the past year, is equal to 274 years.

The Auxiliary Societies have increased in number during the past year, from 241 to 272. Of these, the Western Agency, which employs 67 missionaries in the field, contributed to the funds of the parent institution $4384.53, the highest amount received from any auxiliary. The Maine Missionary Society has contributed $3492.71, the next highest sum. The sum of $3201.29 has been contributed by the Vermont Domestic Missionary Society; and the New-Hampshire Missionary Society has contributed $1894.97. In a few instances, individual congregations have raised large sums for the Society. Some of them are the following:—

Miss. Assoc. in Bowery Pres. ch. N.Y.	$1000 00
Male Assoc. in Cedar-street do.	949 00
do. do. in Brick Pres. do.	468 00
do. do. in Bleecker-street do.	611 00
do. do. in Fifth Pres. ch. Philad.	523 62
Hampshire, (Mass.) Miss. Society,	500 00
Sabb. Sch. Miss. Assoc. Cedar-st. ch. N.Y.	200 00

The Home Missionary and American Pastor's Journal, of which there have been issued 5000 copies, appears to have essentially aided the cause of the Society.

The receipts of the Society during the last year, as appears from the Treasurer's account, have been,	$33,929 44
Balance on hand at the commencement of the year,	8,415 95
Whole amount at the disposal of the Society during the year,	42,345 39
Whole amount expended during the year,	42,429 50
Balance against the Society, in May, 1830,	84 11
Add to this balance the engagements of the committee at the present time, to congregations, missionaries, & agents, amounting in all to	31,170 57
And the balance now against the Society, in engagements, is	31,254 68

These engagements the committee are pledged to fulfil within the coming twelve months. And to the members of the Society, and the christian public generally, they look with unshaken confidence, under God, to enable them to redeem this extensive pledge. At the close of each previous year, there have been reported several thousand dollars in the treasury, while the amount of engagements remaining to be fulfilled, has never exceeded $25,000. This year, as has been stated, the treasury of the Society is overdrawn, and its engagements amount to $31,170.57.

This increased balance against the Society, may be attributed principally to two causes: 1, The embarrassments of the mercantile and manufacturing classes of the community, which have the double effect of increasing the number of needy who apply for aid, and diminishing the ability of those who are disposed to aid them; and 2, The extraordinary effort of the religious community to sustain the American Bible Society in its noble resolution to supply every family in the United States, with the word of God. Both these causes must be temporary in their effects, and the last will ultimately be the means of greatly promoting all the enterprises of benevolence; and as the Home Missionary Society is no longer regarded as an experiment, but has become established in the public confidence, the committee trust that the present embarrassments of its treasury, will be viewed by its friends only as an argument for their increased liberality.

Bible classes, Sabbath schools, tract and bible distribution, the cause of foreign missions, of education, of temperance, of the Sabbath, &c. have been extensively and happily promoted by the missionaries; and in some instances the Lord has added his special blessing to their efforts:—

The whole number reported as added to the churches aided by this Society, during the past year, is 1959. Many of these have been the gradual ingatherings of the successive seals of the ministry of those whose labours have been attended with no general awakening. Others have been the fruits of the more copious outpourings of the Spirit of God. Not less than 40 of the churches aided, have been blessed with what are appropriately called revivals of religion, each of which has been attended with from 20 to 100 hopeful conversions.

The experience of another year affords increasing evidence of the utility of that feature in the plan, which embraces different denominations in the great work of supplying the destitute with the gospel. The evils which some had at first anticipated, have never been realised in the four years operations of the Society; and the matter is no longer to be viewed in the light of an experiment. The christian public have evidently extended their confidence to this Society. Ministers and churches, in all parts of the land, are seeking it as the organ of their efforts in the cause; and its plan and operations have also been repeatedly approved by the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, by several Synods and Presbyteries, and by most of the Associations of the Congregational Churches.

Thus recommended to the confidence of the christian public, the committee feel the importance of extending the influence, and increasing the efficiency of the Society. With this view, they have, from time to time, appointed committees of correspondence and boards of agency, for the better direction of their operations in particular districts. Of these, one of the most important appointed during the last year, is *the Central Agency for the State of New-York*, established in the Synod of Utica. This has been in operation since the first of January, and is doing its work with an energy and vigour which promises much good to the cause, and especially to the interesting portion of the state over which it extends.

Another and still more important appointment, recently made, is that of *the Central Committee of Agency for Home Missions in the Western States, established at Cincinnati, in Ohio.* This measure was adopted after much deliberation. It had been apparent to the committee, that the missionary business of the states west of the Alleghanies could not long be transacted with the best effect by a committee located in New-York or Philadelphia; and that the western churches would call for the establishment of another centre of action within their own bounds. The Central Committee will assume the direction of western missions, under such stipulations with this committee as will enable it to co-operate harmoniously, and without impairing the unity of the system adopted by this Society. The above Committee of Agency were appointed several months since, and rules of government were forwarded, of which they have since signified their cordial acceptance, and have become organised under the same. Their operations, however, have been suspended until June next, for the purpose of petitioning the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church to unite with this Society in the appointment of the same committee at Cincinnati, (with such changes and alterations as may be agreed on), that it may be the organ both of the Board of Missions of the General Assembly and of this Society. In this measure, the gentlemen comprising the committee at Cincinnati, have expressed their cordial concurrence.

This arrangement provides for the more vigorous action of the western churches, in supplying the wants of their own destitute, while the operations of this Society are combining the energies of the older states, to afford them the aid which they need.

AMERICAN PEACE SOCIETY.

The second anniversary of the American Peace Society was celebrated in the baptist church in Nassau street, on Thursday afternoon, May 13th. Rev. Dr. Codman, of Massachusetts presided. The meeting was opened with prayer, by Rev. Asa Mead, of Maine. The second annual report was read by the Secretary, William Ladd, Esq.

On motion of Rev. Mr. M'Aboy, of Ohio, seconded by Mr. Goodell, of Boston,

Voted, That the report just read be accepted and printed in the Harbinger of Peace.

On motion of Rev. Elihu W. Baldwin, of New-York, seconded by Rev. Mr. Carroll, of Brooklyn,

Resolved, That the magnitude of the work to be performed by Peace Societies, the importance of it to the world, and the comparatively small numbers who are engaged in it, call for much devotedness and activity among its friends; and that the certainty of success, from the promises of God, affords ample encouragement for our utmost efforts.

On motion of Rev. Mr. Mead, seconded by the Secretary,

Resolved, That we will persevere in our efforts to disseminate information respecting the evils of war, and the duty of Christians in relation to it, until death shall close our career, or the millennial glory shall remove all doubts and occasion for exertion.

The meeting was closed with the benediction by the Chairman. The Board of Directors were then elected for the ensuing year.

INTELLIGENCE.

BURMAN MISSION.

Mr. Wade's Journal, as published in the Baptist Magazine for the present month, discloses an interesting state of things in this mission. Instances of inquiry and of hopeful conversion continue to occur. At Rangoon the number of inquirers was stated at thirty. At the same time a fearful mortality prevailed there, 3000 having recently died. An alarming rebellion had occurred at Tavoy; but no Englishmen had lost their lives. The prospects at Ava had been obscured since the death of Dr. Price.

Mrs. Wade's letter from Maulmain, dated June 5th, 1829, mentions that she had been much occupied in giving instruction to inquirers. She says, she has "now the happiness of being surrounded by twenty-two Burman *sisters*," besides three others, of whom she had hope.

Messrs. Judson and Wade had been translating the testament into Burman. The native assistants were making known the gospel; and the followers of Gaudama were decreasing in number and influence.

Mr. Boardman's letter, as late as August 9th, mentions the open rebellion at Tavoy, as placing the mission family for a while in jeopardy of their lives, during the firing of musketry.

"After an hour of great anxiety, the alarm subsided. A party of 250 had attacked the powder magazine near the mission premises, but were repelled by a guard of six seapoys. A party of sixty attacked the house of the principal native officer, while a third fell upon the guard at the prison, and let loose one hundred prisoners, who proved desperate insurgents. The location of the mission family being the probable battle ground to be occupied, Mrs. Burney, the lady of the deputy commissioner for these provinces, invited the missionaries to her house, which kind invitation was gratefully accepted. In the hurry of removal, but little was saved. A large part of the books, furniture, and clothes, which could not be taken away in season, were lost, or destroyed. The government house was, however, soon believed to be in danger, and as all the town was to be evacuated, those who were in this house, retired to the wharf, sheltering themselves in a large wooden building of six rooms. Here, besides Europeans, were huddled all the seapoys, with hundreds of women and children. Through one of the rooms, where some must sleep, were continually passing hundreds of barrels of gunpowder. And should this have taken fire by accident or design, all might have perished in the explosion. Another peril was from the rebels, who, had they come in strength, would massacre all without pity. In these as in other extremities, the missionaries lifted up their hearts to Almighty God in prayer, and he preserved them through the sleepless night. Aug. 13, a party of 500 insurgents advanced from the town at day-break, and burnt several houses near the wharf; but a heavy shower of rain providentially fell, while the seapoys repelled the assailants. On the same night, an English vessel took off Mr. Boardman's family and others, leaving him behind as an interpreter and mediator if necessary. On the 15th, the English re-captured the town, and friendly Chinese assisted to remove the large mounted guns to the wharf. The prisoners, sixty in number, whom the rebels had confined, escaped in safety."

ASAAD SHIDIAK.

The following notice of this afflicted disciple, is extracted from a letter of Rev. Mr. Goodell, published in the last Christian Mirror:—

"You know something of the history of Asaad Shidiak; you have sympathised with him; and with the American churches generally, you have, I doubt not, prayed for his deliverance. From all we can learn, he is still alive, and remains steadfast in his adherence to the truth, suffering persecution with the spirit of the primitive martyrs of Jesus. There is one duty, which all the churches of Christ, that are acquainted with his history, owe to him, and which they ought never to forget, viz. to pray that he may be kept from dishonouring the blessed cause, for which he has suffered so much.—When we remember that he is encompassed with infirmities and weaknesses like others; that his opportunities with us for becoming grounded and established in the truth were small; that no christian brother has had access to him during his confinement, to "strengthen his hand in God," to pour into his ear the words of consolation, and to enable him for once to kneel down and say, "*Our* Father, who art in heaven;" that he has not been permitted to have the bible for a companion, nor ever been cheered by a letter full of godly exhortation and encouragement, from any of those who "have obtained like precious faith;" that he knows not of the sympathy felt for him by thousands in America and elsewhere, and is no doubt sometimes tempted to believe, that no person on earth thinks of him, or cares about him, or prays for him; for he knew next to nothing of the practices and customs of protestant Christians; and when we remember, that such men as Abraham and Isaac, once through fear acted inconsistently with their character as the professed servants of Jehovah; and David through fear conducted himself like a madman in the presence of Achish; that Peter once denied his Lord and Master; and that in later times even Archbishop Cranmer, to save his life, was induced to violate his conscience and to recant; when we think of these and many other things, we tremble for our brother, lest he should fall; and we admire the grace of God, that has, we are warranted to believe, hitherto sustained him. Nothing certainly but the arm of the Almighty can keep him. Ought it not then to be the frequent and fervent prayer of all, who have an interest at the throne of grace, that his "faith fail not;" and that he may not at last be "a cast away?"

TRAITS OF A PARRICIDE.

The London Christian Observer contains a long account of the conversion of a young man in the island of Jersey, who had been condemned to death for the murder of his own father. Both of his parents were drunkards, and he in a fit of beastly intoxication had done the deed, and laid down quietly to rest; nor did he suspect what had occurred, till he was arrested for the crime. The vices that led to the deed were drunkenness, profaneness, sabbath-breaking, parental neglect, and family discord, connected otherwise with the most loathsome depravity. The mother had previously died; and the son, by a righteous retribution of Providence, had been made the wicked executioner of the guilty father; and by his own subsequent execution, the whole family was to become extinct, as a reward for their depravity.

How could such a family appear in the presence of a holy, heart-searching God! Could the boldest Universalist dare to assign them a place at the right hand of infinite purity? A family who had despised the earthly sanctuary—could these be admitted into the sanctuary above, where no unclean thing can enter. A family, whose discord and loathsome depravity had swept them from human society, as unfit for a place even among their guilty fellow men—could these be fit to dwell by the pure waters of life, in the paradise above; in his presence where is fullness of joy; at his right hand where are pleasures forevermore!

The criminal, however, by a remarkable exception to "death-bed repentances," as the writer supposes, gave no common or doubtful tokens of sincere contrition, humiliation, and self-loathing, accompanied with lively faith in the Redeemer. At first the idea of saving his life was every thing to him. Three days afterwards, a higher subject engrossed his attention. He possessed his soul in perfect calmness, and during his "second trial," when his friends and his counsel manifested the greatest anxiety to rescue him, the court itself could not but observe his placid contentment and indifference as to the whole scene, accompanied as it was, not with hardihood, but with a look of beaming tenderness and simplicity.

The cross of Christ was every thing to him. The question of temporal life or death had lost its importance. For a time he would have been afraid to accept the boon of life, accompanied as it must have been with peculiar temptations. Then he began to see that the grace of God could be found sufficient; yet ultimately, he rather chose to depart and be with Christ. He experienced calmness, rather than joy; hope, and comfort, and consolation, rather than rapture. He attributed his crime to the right sources, confessed his guilt, warned the bystanders of the consequences of vice, and crime, and impenitence, took the scaffold, and gave himself to the executioner; all with such an air of peace, and tenderness, and calm, quiet resignation, as even to astonish the skeptic and the infidel:—

"Not only Mr. H. and Mr. G. and many others, bear witness to the facts; but the public voice has declared the wonderful change which took place in him. And even one who was *not* a believer in revelation, but who stood by Jolin on the gallows hill, and witnessed his conduct, came to a minister, and acknowledged, that "there was something in religion to support a man in such a manner; and that he had therefore determined to attend a place of worship, and to bring up his children in the fear of God."

From the Missionary Herald.

JOURNAL OF MR. STONE, WHILE VISITING THE MISSION SCHOOLS ON THE CONTINENT.

AT PARLEE.—*Feb.* 18, 1829.—Arrived at my lodgings late in the morning quite exhausted. After breakfast, examined the school; found sixty scholars. All these could read some. The school appeared well, considering it has been in operation only four months. The teacher is a brahmin of the first respectability, and a large proportion of the scholars are brahmins. After the examination of the school, spent an hour in the school-room, giving christian instruction to thirty natives, who had assembled to see *sahib*. A majority were brahmins. It was an interesting hour to me. They made no opposition, but listened to the gospel as to something new and wonderful, and all said it was *glad tidings*. They have some correct notions of sin and of moral duties: but how a sinner can be pardoned and justified before God, without making some sacrifice, or performing some meritorious penance, they have no concepton. Salvation through the sacrifice of Christ must be glad tidings to them; and when they are brought to understand it, they will find the atonement of Christ adapted to their case. They are no unbelievers in respect to the necessity of an atonement, or some expiatory sacrifice for sin, to obtain forgiveness with God. At one o'clock was invited to the house of the father of the teacher, a venerable brahmin, living in a large two story house, the best in the village. The only chair, I presume, in the village was carried from the school-room for me to sit upon.—Brahmins as well as other castes sit upon the floor cross-legged. He has a wife and seven children, four boys and three girls, to all of whom, his wife excepted, I was introduced. He appears extremely fond of his children. His eldest daughter is very sprightly, nine years of age, and married! I asked her if she could read. She said no; and the father replied, "It is not our custom to have the females learn." I asked him if it would not be a good thing to have females educated, so that they might correspond with their husbands and friends when absent. He replied, "it would; but it is not our custom." On telling him that several Hindoo girls attended our school in Bombay, and that several of them could read and write well, he seemed much surprised, and expressed a desire that his girls might be taught. Several of the principal brahmins assembled to see me, to whom I gave copies of the gospels.

Parlee is situated at the foot of the mountain already described. It is about sixty-five miles south-east from Bombay, and fifty from the sea shore. It contains about five hundred dwelling-houses, and nearly three thousand inhabitants. Of these, three families are Jews, one hundred mussulmen, ninety brahmins; the remainder Hindoos of different castes. The greater part of the inhabitants are cultivators of rice. There are seven Hindoo temples, and three mohammedan mosques. There are two schools; one supported by brahmins, having but few scholars; the other under the patronage and direction of our mission, much larger and more flourishing.

Heathenism in the Church of England.—In a letter from a dissenting minster in Essex, addressed to the congregational fund board, and read after a sermon on behalf of that institution by Rev. G. Clayton, it was stated by the writer, that there are no less than seven parish churches, at a distance of not more than three miles from his place of worship, in which the gospel is not preached. There, then, but for this solitary meeting-house—but for the Dissenters—the inhabitants of seven parishes must remain without a knowledge of Jesus Christ and his salvation. The light of divine truth, but for the labours of this individual minister, this sectarian preacher of the gospel, must be shut out from immense numbers of men. And yet this is a part of a system which is represented to be inestimable, and whose downfall would prove fatal to the nation! "What would be the religious state of England, but for the Dissenters? Where should we look for our national schools, had not the British and Foreign School Society been formed and promoted by the benevolent and patriotic exertions of Joseph Lancaster? Where would have been the Church Missionary Society, but for the missionary institutions of Dissenters?" *London World.*

The Indians—How the case now stands!—The United States have made treaties with them as independent nations. They have bought their lands as they buy of other nations. They have promised them their protection in the possession of the lands they have not sold. Georgia says, that the right of sovereignty in the lands possessed by the Indians is in us, and we will have them as our own. The Indians say to the United States, "You promised us protection; save us now from the oppressions of Georgia, and pity us in our helpless state!" The United States say, we will not drive you from your lands without your consent; we will give you money if you will go. The Indians say, "We prefer our homes to all the money you will give us, and are not willing to go." The United States say, we cannot prevent the state of Georgia from making just such laws to oppress you as they please! Georgia says, the lands are ours, and we will make such laws respecting them, as shall make the Indians so uncomfortable as to oblige them to remove. And in the midst of all this, many will tell us the United States government will not oblige the Indians to go without their consent!—*Chr. Watch.*

Mission to Africa.—The London Missionary Register for November, just received, announces the appointment of Rev. David Morgan to the chaplaincy of Freetown, in Sierra-Leone; and that he sailed for that place, on the 22d of November, accompanied by Rev. John Rahan, and Mr. and Mrs. Metzger, who were about to revisit Sierra-Leone. Three African youths, who have been for some time under the care of Mr. Rahan, sailed with Mr. Morgan as African missionaries.

From the same source we learn, that the malignant sickness which lately prevailed at Freetown, and carried away one third of the European residents, was abating.—*Ch. Mir.*

Orphan Asylum.—We were seldom, if ever, more gratified than by attending a late examination of the children in this institution in Washington st. There are fifty or sixty little orphans, provided with a home and with education, who, were it not for this establishment, might be nursed in wretchedness and brought up in vice and ignorance. It commends itself to all the kind and patriotic feelings of our nature.—*Alb. Daily Adver.*

Opathyoholo and Jimboy, two Cherokee chiefs, have been fined $4500, by the supreme court of Georgia, for severely flogging James B. Reed, a white citizen of Alabama. In charging the jury, the Judge said, "that the Indians owed allegiance to Georgia," and that "ignorance of legal right is no excuse for a wanton exercise of power."

Receipts by the Treasurer of the American Board of Foreign Missions, in the month ending with April 15th, $2482.24; of which, $1527.97 was from Auxiliary Societies. A legacy of 3400, left by the late Joseph Burr, of Manchester, Vt. is acknowledged; the same sum having been received before.

The *Fourth Presbyterian Church* in this city, under the pastoral care of Rev. F. N. Kirk, was dedicated to the service of God, on Friday evening last. Dr. Beman, of Troy, preached from Philippians ii, 20. The services throughout were solemn and impressive, and were listened to without any lack of interest, nearly an hour beyond the usual time of worship.—*Albany Ch. Register.*

The New-York Methodist Conference have resolved to locate their college at Middletown, Connecticut.

Mr. *Judah Isaac Abrahams*, by birth a Jew, was ordained by the New-York Presbytery, on the evening of the 14th instant, as a missionary to his "brethren and kindred according to the flesh." He goes out under the patronage of the American Society for the coasts of the Mediterranean.

REVIVALS.

The following communication is dated the 17th May; and the writer is the clergyman who labours at the place mentioned:—

For the Western Recorder.

MR. EDITOR—A few weeks since, you noticed in your paper, a revival of religion in Hartwick, Otsego co. Perhaps some further particulars may not be unacceptable. Its commencement was in a time of necessity. The presbyterian minister had been constrained, by the darkness of the prospect, to remove to another field of labour; and the baptist minister, after a residence of almost forty years, was also preparing to depart. The place was spoken of abroad as a moral desolation; and at home the friends of Zion mourned, because few came to her solemn feasts, and the house of God was comparatively abandoned. But this season of extremity was the time for God to work. It was *the set time to favour Zion*, when the servants of the Lord *took pleasure in her stones, and favoured the dust thereof*. And as the period of despair was the time of help, so the manner of its accomplishment was equally unlooked for. *Thy way is in the sea, and thy path in the great waters, and thy foot-steps are not known.* A giddy youth, sent abroad to visit friends, was, by the force of divine truth, hopefully brought to submission; and while sitting at the feet of Jesus, learning the will of God, and the importance of fidelity to immortal souls, a preparation was going on at home, to render the efforts of this youth, upon a return, instrumental in arresting the attention of a circle of thoughtless associates. Thus commenced this work, at a time unexpected, and in a way unthought of; and at every step of its progress, it has been very manifest, that, while God works by means, the selection, and manner of using these means, are such as stain all human glory.

The progress of the work has been comparatively still and noiseless; though, to some extent, there has been the same kind of *bustle*, which was made in revivals of old, when *certain influence* was used to *stir up the people*. Some, too, have been so convicted of sin, and have so acted, in view of their danger, as to excite the same spirit, which charged Christians, at the season of Pentecost, with being full of new wine.

As this work of divine grace has gone forward, some changes have been effected, and some scenes witnessed, which it might be profitable particularly to describe. But the delicacy of such a task will restrain the attempt, with one or two exceptions.

Of the eight souls which composed one household, only one aged woman loved God. She was the widow of a faithful minister, who had, long since, gone to his rest, and left her to bear the trials of her pilgrimage, and take care of the children alone. She felt a tender solicitude for their spiritual welfare; the family altar still remained; and efforts were made to impart to the children the knowledge and love of divine truth, which stimulated the departed father to fidelity while he lived, and supported him on the bed of death. But that peculiar air of sacredness, which surrounds the family of the godly pastor, gradually stole away; and mournful evidence was exhibited, that the heart is deceitful above all things and desperately wicked; and that no means can ever purify it, without the sanctifying grace of God. The spiritual prospects of the household grew darker and darker, till, at length, the family altar was thrown down. The aged widow despaired of ever seeing even *one* of her family love God; and though, in the days of her hope, she had wept much over them, now the fountain of her tears seemed almost dried up forever. Such was the condition of the family, when the Spirit of God manifested itself in their midst, in the early part of the revival. The first indications of awakened attention were manifested, by pointed dislike to the manner in which gospel truth was presented to their minds by the minister. The sediment of their souls was stirred up, but it was manifest that the hand of God was upon them. Their wickedness and danger, in a clear, and still clearer manner, fastened upon their minds; and after an affecting struggle, four of the family, very nearly together, were hopefully brought to submit to God, and found peace in believing in Jesus.

After a few days two younger members of the household were brought to rejoice in the same hope; leaving none of the family in unbelief, except one infant child. To the old lady, all this seemed like a dream. For a long time, she felt as if visiting some other household, where they were specially favoured of God, and could hardly realise that she was still in the bosom of her own family.

There was a case of an affecting family scene which I would mention. Two young men, who were brothers, had been diftressed on account of their sins, for some days. Their father was a professor of religion, but the world had too much engaged his affections; and his extreme diffidence rendered him unwilling to take any active part in the social circle of prayer. Near the close of an evening meeting, the younger brother was led to hope that he had found the Saviour; and as the meeting was dismissed, he, with a number of others, repaired to a house near by, where they had been accustomed to resort. They were hardly seated, when the father and other brother came in, and threw themselves upon chairs, in a remote part of the room, without speaking. Their very appearance silenced the whole company. It was easy to tell their condition. The son was so pressed with a sense of his sin and danger, that he felt there was but a step between him and perdition; while his father's heart was touched with sympathy, and his soul now began to travail for his son, till Jesus Christ should be formed in him. It was at length proposed, that if any felt their lost condition, and wished for the intercession of Christians in their behalf, they should kneel, and prayers would be offered for them. A number immediately kneeled, and supplication commenced. After one individual had led in prayer, the father, in the fulness of his soul, broke forth in stifled cries and entreaties for his distressed son. It was unexpected and deeply affecting. The son was now prostrate on the floor, and others present, who were yet in their sins, were nearly as much distressed. After a number of prayers, the younger brother began his supplications for the elder. It was an overwhelming scene, which I dare not attempt to describe. When he ceased his supplications, he sat himself down close to his brother, and began to entreat him to submit to God without delay. These entreaties of his brother seemed to break the young man's heart, and he began himself to cry for mercy. The language of his supplication was that of entire submission; and, at length, his voice gradually died away, and the room was silent. It was manifest that the point of controversy in his soul was relinquished. His father commenced singing, "Show pity, Lord, O Lord, forgive," and he immediately joined in the strain. Soon the brothers joined hand in hand, and with their father, departed for their home; but it will be long before the memory of that scene shall depart from those who were present.

As the fruits of the work, about forty have united with the presbyterian church, and thirty with the baptist church. More may be expected to enter soon. The work still continues, and the appearance in some of the surrounding societies is favourable.

LUMUND WILCOX.

Catlin, Tioga Co.—A clergyman, who is labouring in this town and the town adjoining, writes to the editors of the New-York Observer, that "God is carrying on a glorious work of grace in Catlin." In several neighbourhoods and districts scarcely a family has been passed by. "The work has proceeded rapidly and powerfully. Convictions have generally been pungent; and the conversions have, in most cases, been of a clear and decided character.—For some time, there has been almost daily, some one or more hopefully brought into the liberty of the gospel. Several denominations have been assisted, and I think that in all there have been as many as sixty or seventy, that give evidence of having experienced the new birth, and all within a few weeks." The place is new. The number of inquirers had not diminished at the time of writing.

Poultney, Vt.—Rev. E. B. Smith, of Poultney, in a letter of April 24, observes—"In this section, our churches have been remarkably blest with revivals the past winter. In Benson, Orwell, Shoreham, Bridgeport, Cornwall, Middlebury, Middletown, Castleton, and Poultney, the work has been extensive. Fifty-two have been added to our church the last winter, by baptism. There are now nine candidates, and several others are expected to come forward soon."—*Ch. Watchman.*

Cornish, N. H.—Rev. G. Williams, of Cornish, in his letter of May 3d, states, that God is pouring out his Holy Spirit on that town, and on Newport and Claremont. In Cornish, eighty-two have been baptised since January 1, 1830.—*ib.*

Harrisburg, Pa.—A clergyman, recently from Harrisburg, writes that the work of salvation in that place is great and glorious. On the first Sabbath of this month, (May), thirty were added to the presbyterian church as the first fruits. The whole number of conversions in the place is not known. The work has spread into five or six different congregations. From 50 to 100 attend the meetings of inquiry.—*N. Y. Evangelist.*

SABBATH SCHOOL DEPARTMENT.

Western Sunday School Union.——We last week presented some interesting facts in relation to the conversion of children, taken from the last annual report of this Society; and at the same time promised an account, from the same source, of other precious tokens which had been enjoyed at Rome. This is now given. We would, however, affectionately suggest the enquiry, whether it might not have been better at this early period, to have given fewer details, and to have spoken of them somewhat less positively—especially for the children's sake, who cannot but perceive that the extracts have reference to themselves. We may be wrong in this suggestion, but it occurred to us, as we now recollect, on the first hearing of the report:—

"In Oneida county, the schools at Rome have enjoyed some rich tokens of divine favour. We make the following interesting extract from the report of the Superintendent:—

"About six weeks since, one of the boys in the Sabbath school was observed to be in deep distress for his sins. He soon obtained relief, and gave good evidence of having passed from death unto life. He immediately commenced exhorting his associates to attend to the concerns of their souls; and in two days, another boy was rejoicing in hope. A prayer meeting of boys was established, and soon numbers were under deep conviction, and several hoping in Christ. These meetings have been continued as often as two or three times a week. One of the superintendents attends with them, and we have never witnessed more solemn and interesting meetings in this place, in the most powerful outpourings of the Holy Spirit. A mighty spirit of prayer seems to have been given these lambs of the flock, and the Spirit of the Lord has continued his influence among them. The oldest Christians who have witnessed these meetings, say that they never have witnessed more solemn and interesting ones. We have been constrained to confess, "This is the Lord's doing, and marvellous in our eyes."

"Last week a prayer meeting was commenced for the male and female schools together. Nearly eighty children were supposed to be present, and the Spirit of the Lord came down like the rushing of a mighty wind, and two souls gave hopeful evidence, that on that night, before the meeting closed, they had found peace in believing in the Lord Jesus Christ.

"We are not able to give the exact number who give good evidence of having been born of the Spirit, but believe we are safe in saying, that in the male and female schools, at least *fifteen* have passed from death unto life."

In other parts of the town, the number of conversions in the Sabbath schools amounts to as many as *twenty four*. One circumstance deserves particular notice. Among the thirty-eight children recently converted in this town, there is *not one individual*, but what is or has been *a Sabbath school scholar*.

Such details as the above, notwithstanding the doubt whether they may not eventually prove to have been somewhat too ample, are on the whole of a most encouraging character. We ought indeed to pray for results of this nature, and to look for them in answer to prayer. If teachers generally would do this, and labour faithfully for the souls of the children committed to their care, what might not we expect to see?

A pleasant Testimony.—A letter published in the Albany Christian Register, quotes an observation of Mr. Frelinghuysen, that he considered it "no elevation," while leaving the superintendence of his Sabbath school, for a seat in the United States Senate.

WESTERN RECORDER.

UTICA: MAY 25, 1830.

New-York Anniversaries.—It was our intention to exhibit an outline of all the proceedings at the anniversaries in New-York, in the present number of the Recorder; but after having condensed them as far as their importance would seem to admit, and having laid aside several communications and other articles of interest, to make room for them, we were unable to find space sufficient for the whole, and must refer our readers to the next number for the remainder. Such documents as these should be laid up for future reference.

The speeches, we understand, exhibited considerable variety of character. Some precious examples were afforded, where the orator hid himself behind the magnitude of his subject. Were there none of the opposite character?

The meetings were numerously attended. Clergymen and laymen of distinction were present from almost every part of the Union; and there is reason to hope that a good impulse has been given to the various claims of benevolence.

Prayer for Rulers.—What would our christian readers think, if we were to tell them, that out of *sixty professed Christians* in Congress, only *seven* had been prevailed upon to unite in a weekly prayer-meeting? Such seems to have been the fact, if we may believe a correspondent of the Albany Christian Register. If *good* people find so much in legislative bodies, to tempt them to restrain prayer, what must be the influence which is exerted upon others?—Another fact may do something towards answering this question. A motion was made in the Senate of Connecticut, on the 7th inst. to *repeal* the "standing vote for *prayers*." The mere offering of such a motion, in such a place, with accompanying arguments, though it was overruled, carries a serious moral with it.—Such circumstances as these furnish a strong argument in favour of united prayer for rulers.

Some sensible writer remarks, that "no impenitent sinners are in greater danger of losing their souls, than those who imagine themselves to be waiting God's time."

One might be led to suppose that a proposition so nearly self-evident, would be generally received by speculative believers; but how many are there, even among Christians, who become accessary to the destruction of sinners, by *telling* them to "wait God's time?" Had Peter given such directions on the day of Pentecost, probably not one of the three thousand would have been converted. Paul's directions to the jailor, Peter's to Cornelius, the Psalmist's to men of every age, and Joshua's to the whole house of Israel, are substantially alike. The simple thing every where required, is, immediate repentance. "Choose ye, *this day*, whom ye will serve." "*To day*, if ye will hear his voice, harden not your hearts." "God *now commandeth all men, every where*, to repent." Not a passage can be found in the bible, where sinners are allowed to wait one moment in their obduracy, for a bestowment of the gift of repentance.

Something Appropriate.—Thursday the 12th inst. as we learn from the Evangelist, was set apart by a number of the friends of the Sabbath in New-York, as a day of *fasting and prayer, in reference to the extensive profanation of the Sabbath.* Public exercises were held in Dr. Spring's church on the occasion.

An interesting anecdote is related of Terantius, captain to the Emperor Adrian. "When he presented a petition that the Christians might have a temple by themselves, to worship God, apart from the Arians, the emperor tore his petition and threw it away, bidding him ask something *for himself*, and it should be granted. Terantius modestly gathered up the fragments of his petition, and nobly added, "*If I cannot be heard in God's cause, I will never ask any thing for myself.*"

Is it not a singular fact, that Christians at the present day so often reverse this rule in their petitions.

"The whole number of scholars in the mission schools at the Sandwich islands, at the close of the year 1829, was estimated at more than *forty-six thousand!*"

This statement, now circulating in the papers, embraces, we presume, the scholars that are under the care of native teachers, no less than those who are more immediately under the charge of the missionaries.

General Assembly's Board of Education.—The beneficiaries of this Board have increased the present year, from nineteen to fifty-five.

Milman's History of the Jews.—The London periodicals, so says the New-York Observer, "speak of this work in severe terms," as calculated to subserve the interests of infidelity.—This may prove, perhaps, a timely hint for those who might otherwise be tempted to purchase the *American* edition, which is now in circulation.

Western Observer.—The first number of a weekly paper, under this title, devoted to general "politics, education and religion," and published in Jacksonville, Illinois, has just come to hand. It appears well, and promises to be highly useful.

The church of the second methodist society of Albany (the old circus) was dedicated last Sabbath week. We hope the brethren may now be as successful in promoting religion, as the former proprietors were in destroying good morals.

It will be seen, under our congressional head, that the bill from the Senate, for the removal of the Indians, is under discussion in the House of Representatives.

The subject of lotteries excites increasing attention in the political and religious journals, particularly at the east. The language of *facts* seems chiefly to by demanded upon this subject.

The Directors of the Central Agency of the Home Missionary Society meet in this village to-day, at the house of Rev. Mr. Aikin.

The papers mention, that a catholic priest in New-Orleans has recently renounced his creed, and united with the Methodists.

The Tuscarora Indians have lately formed a Temperance Society of more than sixty members.

For the Western Recorder.

MR. EDITOR—It may not be amiss to inform your village readers, perhaps, that the groceries of ******* and *******, on the line of the canal, between Genesee and Hotel street bridges, are open for the admission of the "*friends* of the *people*," on the *Sabbath*, at any time after nine o'clock, A. M. Would it not be well for the newly elected police of the village to pay them a visit? A PASSER-BY.

POLITICAL.

CONGRESS.

A resolution has passed both houses of Congress, to close the present session on the 31st inst. A great number of bills, both public and private, with much other business, will remain unfinished.

In the Senate, on Saturday the 9th inst. there was a discussion on Mr. Frelinghuysen's resolution against the conveyance of the mails on Sundays. Mr. Frelinghuysen made a long and able speech, in favour of his proposition. Mr. Livingston rose in reply, and insisted that it would be impolitic and in opposition to the spirit of our institutions, to lend the legislative sanction to any measure of this character. He spoke also at some length and with ability. Mr. Grundy then moved to lay the resolution on the table, which was carried by a very great majority, there being scarcely more than a single voice heard in the negative. This disposal of the resolution is considered as putting the question at rest, at least in the Senate, for the present session.

In the Senate, on Tuesday the 11th inst. the bill from the House, to reduce the duties on tea, coffee and sugar, after the 1st of December next, was read the third time and passed.

In the House of Representatives, the same day, the bill for the more effectual collection of duties, was again taken into consideration, with Mr. M'Duffie's amendment, providing for the repeal of the tariff laws of 1828 and 1824. After an animated and interesting discussion. Mr. M'Duffie's amendment was rejected, 120 to 68. A substitute for the bill was then offered by Mr. Buchanan, embracing a system prepared principally by the Secretary of the Treasury, for the prevention of fraud on the revenue, by the appointment of assistant appraisers, &c. which was agreed to, with the consent of the chairman of the committee on manufactures, and reported to the house.

In the Senate, on Wednesday the 12th, the bill making appropriations for the building of light-houses, and the improvement of certain harbours, was passed.

In the House of Representatives, the same day, the report of the committee of the whole, on the bill for the more effectual collection of duties, was taken into consideration. After several very animated debates, which occupied the whole day, and until 9 o'clock in the evening, during which two amendments, providing for the reduction of the duty on salt and molasses, were rejected, the substitute offered in the committee of the whole, by Mr. Buchanan, was adopted. and the bill was ordered to be engrossed, ayes 117, nays 24.

In the Senate, on Thursday the 13th, the bill to reorganise the navy, by the creation of three admirals, was rejected, ayes 22, noes 22.

In the House of Representatives, the same day, the bill from the Senate, for the removal of the Indians to the west of the Mississippi, was taken up in a committee of the whole on the state of the Union, and engaged the attention of the house for the remainder of the sitting. Mr. Bell spoke in support of the measure, until 4 o'clock, when he was compelled, by indisposition, to discontinue his remarks; and the house adjourned.

In the Senate, on Friday, no business of importance was transacted. The trial of the impeachment of Judge Peck was postponed until the next session.

In the House of Representatives, the same day, the bill for the removal of the Indians was again considered. Mr. Bell continued his remarks in support of the measure, until half past five o'clock, when the house adjourned.

The bill for the more effectual collection of duties, was read the third time and passed.

In the Senate, on Saturday the 15th, the bill for the relief of sundry revolutionary and other officers and soldiers, and for other purposes, was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

In the House of Representatives, the same day, the bill for the removal of the Indians was again under consideration. Mr. Storrs (N.Y.) addressed the committee of the whole in opposition to the bill, in a speech of about four hours. A correspondent of the New-York Spectator, at Washington, thus describes it, and adds some remarks on the probable result:—"Mr. Storrs' speech was very masterly in its character, and most unanswerable in its arguments and statements. He appears, in fact, to have driven the advocates of the removal of the Indians from every point of ground which they had occupied. The closest attention was yielded to him throughout by a crowded house. All the Georgia delegation were engaged round Mr. Storrs, armed with pen, ink, and paper, to menace him with a formidable array of notes; but before he had spoken an hour, either because they were disarmed by the moderation of his style, or because they found that his arguments were not so easily to be answered, there was an evident relaxation of vigour, and the pens were thrown by. The whole delegation were evidently *nonplussed*. Mr. Storrs was tremendously severe on the report of the Secretary of War, whom he designated a "learned Theban," to whom he would speak a word. He stated that the case of the Georgians and the Cherokees was above the comprehension of the Secretary; and that the course of the Executive was beyond the legitimate power vested in that department by the constitution. It is believed that the debate will be animated and unremitted. There are but twelve days during which Congress can act on the bill; and there is a prodigious mass of conflicting opinions to be harmonised, as well as compressed, into so short a space. Mr. Storrs spoke with great severity on the project of the Secretary of War, to bribe the chiefs; and it is believed of the Georgia members, from the simultaneous movements among them when this attack was made, that they mean to carry the Secretary on their shoulders, and bear him above this charge. I think it somewhat doubtful whether the bill will pass; but if it should not, as Mr. Storrs said, then will come the issue, in which force will be applied to effect that which legislation could not do. I presume, from the appearance of the House, that there are not fewer than twenty members who are prepared, or preparing, to address the committee on the bill."

In the House of Representatives, on Monday the 17th inst. the debate on the Indian bill was continued, without taking the question. Messrs. Lumpkins and Foster, of Georgia, spoke in favour of the bill, and Mr. Ellsworth, of Connecticut, against it.

SUMMARY.

Steam-Boat Disaster.—A new steam-boat, owned by E. B. Dodd and others, of Brownville, Jefferson county, called the "*Brownville*," was burnt to the water's edge last Sunday (11th inst.) about thirty miles above this place, while making her first trip on the river. She left Brownville for this place loaded principally with ashes, pork, beer and whiskey, and when within a few miles of Alexandria bay, the fire communicated to the wooden materials under the furnace, and from thence spread through the lining on both sides. When the fire had made such progress as to preclude the hope of saving the boat, she was run into Alexandria bay, and as much of the cargo as it was practicable to come at was thrown overboard. We have not learned that any lives were lost. The loss of the boat is a serious calamity to individuals; some of the proprietors of which, we understand, are men who had embarked their whole property in the laudable, but unfortunate enterprise. *St. Lawrence Gaz.*

Business in Boston.—A writer in the Boston Gazette says—"The fact is, while other states have been devising and prosecuting all the means in their power, to attract and concentrate business in their large towns, we of Boston have looked on until we find that business has left us; and if the same apathy continues, Boston is inevitably doomed to become, in point of trade, a second Newburyport. Already the effect on real estate is so great, that the holders fear by exposure to sale to measure depreciation. Still it cannot be concealed that it is tremendously great. Deserted stores, *clean* wharves and low rents speak truths, however unpalatable they may be. It requires no spirit of prophecy to foretell that within a very few years, if nothing is done to arrest the evil, that stores will not command *even a third* of the rent that has been paid for them."

Vicissitudes of Life.—The Rochester Daily Advertiser mentions that two girls, aged 14 and 8, were lately found at Brighton, Monroe co. in a coloured family. Their father was a clergyman of the English church, named Barlow, and was once a curate in the island of Jamaica, whence he emigrated to New-York, and afterwards to Rochester, where his wife died. He bought some land in Brighton, and erected a small log hut. When he died, this coloured family took the children and treated them friendly. They are about to be sent to England, where they have property, to the value, it is said, of 20 or 30,000 dollars. Their misfortues are attributable to the intemperance of the father.

Bolivar.—There was lately published a paper, purporting to be a proclamation of Paez, offering a reward for the head of Bolivar. It turns out that this was the work of the printer of a Caraccas paper, who recommended that such a proclamation *ought* to be made.

Canal Steam-Boat.—The Weedsport Phœnix states, that a canal boat propelled by steam passed that village on the 9th inst. The boat was built at Rochester. Her propelling wheels are at the stern, and she moves with about the same speed as other boats on the canal. It is thought that the long sought for desideratum of navigating our canals with steam, has at last successfully been found.

Postage.—A proposition is now pending before Congress, to reduce the postage on pamphlets and periodicals, and also to reduce the postage on newspapers to two-thirds of its present amount.

A young man named Edmund Williams, died in Litchfield about the 1st of May. On his death bed he made many disclosures of robberies committed by himself in conjunction with others. It was their intention to have broken into the house of a wealthy gentleman in Litchfield, murdered the family, and fired his house; every thing was prepared, and the night fixed for the crime; but Williams was taken sick in the mean time, and the business was postposed until his recovery. His accomplices escaped.

The Columbus (Geo.) Enquirer states, that a detachment of United States troops, from Tampa bay, under the command of Capt. Brady, were landed at the Creek agency, from the steam-boat Baltimore, on the 26th ult. and that the detachment will proceed in a few days to the Cherokee nation, where a new military post will be established.

Jay Hatheway, of Rome, is appointed treasurer of the county of Oneida, in the place of William G. Tracy, deceased.

Capital punishment has been abolished in Egypt for all political offences. Persons convicted of murder are to be confined at hard labour for ten, twenty, thirty years, or for life.

A gentleman recently put into the bank, at Raleigh, North-Carolina, 42 pounds of gold, which he found in Burke county.

MARRIED,

In Philadelphia, on the 11th inst. by Rev. Dr. Proudfit, Rev. *John Poudfit*, of Newburyport, Mass. to Miss *Abby H. Ralston*, daughter of Robert Ralston, Esq. of Philadelphia.

DEATHS.

In Buffalo, Washington co. on the 7th inst. Rev. *John Anderson*, D. D. for many years professor of theology in the associate presbyterian church of the United States.

In Charleston, S. C. Mrs. *Mariette Keith*, aged 33, wife Rev. Dr. Reuel Keith, of Alexandria, (D. C.) and daughter of George Cleaveland, Esq. of Middlebury, Vt.

HAMILTON COLLEGE.

THE Trustees of Hamilton College are hereby informed, agreeable to the provisions of the charter, that a special meeting of this Body will take place at the inn of M. Foot, Esq. in the village of Clinton, on Wednesday the 9th of June next, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

As the object of the meeting is highly important, viz. the appointment of a Professor of Rhetoric, the attendance of the members is earnestly requested.

A. S. NORTON, Senior Trustee residing in the town of Kirkland.

Clinton, May 12, 1830. 20

FLOUR.

FOR SALE, the Ontario and Utica Mills Flour, by the barrel or quantity, by

April 6, 1830. [14] PARKER & HASTINGS.

SCOTT'S BIBLE, AT $14.

HASTINGS & TRACY have just received a new supply of Scott's Bible, which they will sell, for *cash*, at $14 per set. *May 3, 1830.*

HARDWARE, &c.

JAMES DANA & Co. No. 88, Genesee street, are now receiving, by the late arrivals from England, in addition to their former Stock, a fresh supply of Hardware, Saddlery, Cutlery & Cabinet Ware, which they offer, wholesale and retail, on the most favorable terms. *Utica, May 25, 1830.* 21

TO THE AFFLICTED.

AT the earnest solicitations of his friends in Utica, and its vicinity, the Subscriber has returned to this place. The favourable encouragement he has received during the past winter, has induced him to take a house in Bleecker street, near the market, for a year; where his Medical Apparatus will be kept, and attendance given to those who make application. It has proved most efficacious in the following complaints, viz:—Nervous and spasmodic affections generally, nervous headache, weakness of the eyes, torpid state of the optic nerves, and the inflammatory stage; pains in the side, stomach and breast; chronic inflammation, rheumatic complaints, sciatic gout, spasmodic fits, contraction of the joints, ligaments and muscles; hysteria and weakness, palsy, gravel, and rickets; diabetes, indigestion, and delirium; diseased liver or kidneys, quinsy in the throat, dyspepsia, jaundice, and obstructions generally, which are the cause of most of these complaints. The operations will restore tone to the relaxed fibres, and equalise the circulation through the system, without giving pain or shock. The mode of administering medicine is thro' the power of electrical and galvanic fluids, being medicated and applied locally, or infused thro' the system, if necessary. From want of attention to these fluids, their property and use, by ministers of health, have been very much neglected. It is a given point, that the specific property of these fluids acts as a sedative, allaying morbid activity; secondly, as a stimulant; and lastly, as a deobstruent. It is also well known that the vital functions cannot be kept up, without the influence of these fluids, in exciting the action of the stomach, promoting digestion, and keeping up an equilibrium, and thereby promoting healthy secretions and excretions. Many of the most painful and lingering disorders which embitter human life, may be so far relieved, if not cured, as to make life comfortable and pleasant. My experience of twenty years, after going through four years study, satisfies me of the want of attention to this branch of physic.—Certificates from patients cured by the Medical Apparatus, will be open for inspection.

Doct. D. BUDLONG.

Utica, May 25, 1830. 21w3

NEW GOODS.

NEW-YORK CASH STORE.

E. WILLIAMS, formerly one of the firm of BIDWELL & WILLIAMS, having taken the Store, No. 65, Genesee street, offers for sale an entire new Stock of DRY GOODS, on the lowest terms.

Also, on hand, one chest fresh Hyson TEA, very cheap. *Utica, May 18, 1830.* 20w3

BOOKS AND STATIONARY,

AT No. 60, GENESEE STEEET.

WILLIAM WILLIAMS is now receiving his spring purchases of Books and Stationary, comprising a great variety of Theological, Medical, Miscellaneous, School and Classical Books, and a general assortment of English and American Stationary.

His purchases having been made for cash, enables him to offer the whole at much lower prices than heretofore. *Utica, May 10 1830.* 19w3

WOODBRIDGE'S GEOGRAPHICAL WORKS.

FOR SALE, by the dozen or single, Woodbridge's School Geography, eleventh edition, with an improved Atlas, including an enlarged map of the United States, with New-England, New-York, Pennsylvania, and New-Jersey, on an extended scale.

Woodbridge & Willard's Universal Geography, third edition, with modern Atlas, for the higher classes.

Willard's Ancient Atlas, upon an improved plan.

Willard's Geography for Beginners, in the style of familiar conversation, second edition, with Atlas.

By the report of the Superintendant of Schools in the state of New-York, just published, it appears that Woodbridge's School Geography has been adopted and is now in use, in 309 towns in this state. The introduction of this work is rapidly extending throughout the United States. Two editions have already been published in England. A full supply of the above popular works for sale at the publishers' prices, by

18w6 HASTINGS & TRACY,

Utica, May 4, 1880. and WM. WILLIAMS.

NOTICE.

JOHN W. HITCHCOCK, M. D. has taken the office over No. 85, Genesee street, and offers his professional services to whoever may want them.

Utica, March 23, 1830. 12

ONEIDA TEMPERANCE HOUSE.

THE Public will understand, by the title assumed for this Establishment, that it is designed to be tributary to the great cause of Temperance; a cause which has enlisted the first talents and the purest benevolence and patriotism of our country. While the Proprietor would hope that he is not actuated by mercenary motives, in this enterprise, he would at the same time say, that in this, as in every other business of fair and honorable competition, he would solicit such a share of public patronage, as shall enable him to sustain his establishment, and thereby furnish the evidence of a growing public sentiment in favour of the doctrine of entire abstinence from the use of ardent spirits, and secure for himself the satisfaction to be derived from having contributed, in some degree, to promote so good a cause.

The location of the Temperance House is central, being opposite the Ontario Branch Bank, and near the post-office, reading-room, baths, &c. The House has recently been enlarged, and will be fitted up in good style. The best Wines, Porter, Beer, Cider, &c. will be provided at all times. Every attention will be paid to travellers that the proprietor can bestow; and his best efforts shall be exerted to promote the comfort and supply the wants of those who may make his house their temporary home.

The House will be opened on the first day of May next. A few Gentlemen Boarders can be accommodated. N. SAFFORD.

Utica, April 6, 1830. 14

GROCERIES.

PARKER & HASTINGS, No. 90 Genesee street, (Green Store), are now receiving a fresh supply of GROCERIES, comprising almost every article usually kept in their line of business, which they offer at a very small advance from the New-York prices, for cash.

Utica, April 27, 1830. 17

TEAS, SUGARS, COFFEE.

50 chests fresh Teas, 10 hhds. Brown Sugars,
20 bags Coffee, 30 boxes Loaf Do.
Just received, by PARKER & HASTINGS,
No. 90, Genesee street.

Utica, April 27, 1830. 17

MOLASSES, FISH, TOBACCO.

30 hhds. Molasses, 60 bbls. Mackerel,
150 qt's Codfish, 40 kegs Tobacco,
15 bbls. Shad, Now receiving, and for sale,
By PARKER & HASTINGS,

April 27, 1830. No. 90, Genesee street.

FRUIT.

THE Subscribers are just receiving a Supply of fresh FRUIT, among which are—

80 boxes Raisins, 30 drums Figs,
50 do. Lemons, 10 do. Sultana Raisins,
20 do. Oranges, 40 bales Almonds, &c. &c.
PARKER & HASTINGS,

April 27, 1880. No. 90, Genesee street.

GENUINE FRENCH JUJUBE PASTE,

Or, PECTORAL GUM.

THIS Medicine, besides its mild nature, possesses a pleasing taste, colour, and form. Its use is altogether convenient; between meals a small bit of it is kept in the mouth, and renewed when melted. The Jujube Paste has been used lately in Paris, with the greatest success; it is softening, pectoral, and calming; it effectually appeases a cough, and softens the pituitous humour in the throat and breast; and is chiefly beneficial to persons of dry constitution, with a tendency to phthisic, and to those who are liable to hoarseness and loss of voice. For sale by WARNER & HARVEY.

Utica, Dec. 15, 1829. 50

DEFAULT being made in paying monies due on a mortgage, executed November 17th, A. D. 1826, by Zacharias Weaver, of Vernon, Oneida county, to Asa Willard, and recorded at the clerk's office of Oneida county, in book L. of mortgages, pages 44, 45, and 46, of premises situated in Vernon aforesaid, being part of lot number twenty seven in the late Oneida purchase; bounded southerly by lands of the Oneida Indians, westerly by the land of Reuben King, northerly by the lands of Briggs Jewett, easterly by lands belonging to the heirs of Andrew Langdon; containing forty-eight acres, be the same more or less; subject to a mortgage to the people of the state of New-York, executed by Daniel Freeman: Notice is hereby given, that pursuant to a power of sale in said mortgage, and to the statute in such case made and provided, said premises will be sold at public vendue, at the inn of Shelburne Ives, in Vernon aforesaid, on the tenth day of November next, at ten o'clock, A. M. The sum due on said mortgage will be $251.88, the twenty-fifth day of May instant.—Dated May 19, 1830. ASA WILLARD, *Assignee.*

E. ALLEN, *Att'y.* 21

POETRY AND MUSIC.

From the New-York Observer.

CHRIST CRUCIFIED.

Imitation of the celebrated hymn of Paul Gerhardt:—"*O Haupt voll Blut und Worden;*" the metre of the original German being retained.

I am unacqainted with any human composition of a devotional kind, more deeply impressive and melting than the eighteenth hymn of the pious Gerhardt. For more than a century, it has been the favourite of the orthodox Christians in Germany. The imitation has but a shadow of the original simplicity and unction; yet I am unwilling to withhold even this imperfect copy, which may direct the attention of more gifted poets to these invaluable relics. Gerhardt was born in 1606, and died in 1676. E.

OH, sacred Head, now wounded!
With grief and shame weigh'd down;
Now scornfully surrounded
With thorns, thy only crown:
Oh, sacred Head, what glory,
What bliss till now was thine!
Yet though despis'd and gory,
I joy to call thee mine.

Oh, noblest brow and dearest,
In other days the world
All fear'd when thou appearedst;
What shame on thee is hurl'd!
How art thou pale with anguish,
With sore abuse and scorn;
How does that visage languish,
Which once was bright as morn!

Thy cheeks, once "fair and ruddy,"
Thy lips, whose balmy breath
Was heavenly and gracious,
Are now despoil'd by death:
For ghastly death has taken
My Saviour's strength away,
And now thou seem'st forsaken,
In this thy woful day.

What thou, my Lord, hast suffer'd,
Is all for sinners' gain:
Mine, mine was the transgression,
But thine the deadly pain.
So here I fall, my Saviour!
'Tis I deserve *thy* place;
Look on me with thy favour,
Vouchsafe to me thy grace!

Receive me, my Redeemer;
My Shepherd, make me thine;
Of ev'ry good the fountain,
Thou art the spring of mine.
Thy lips with love distilling,
With milk of truth sincere,
With heaven's bliss are filling
The soul that trembles here.

Here, while I find salvation,
My place, oh, let me take,
Nor drive me from my station,
E'en when thy heart-strings break.
E'en when thy face is paling
In death's last agony,
With arms of faith unfailing,
Oh, let me cling to thee.

The joy can ne'er be spoken,
Above all joys beside,
When in thy body broken
I thus with safety hide.
My Lord of Life, desiring
Thy glory now to see,
Beside thy cross expiring,
I'd breathe my soul to thee.

What language shall I borrow,
To thank thee, dearest Friend,
For this thy dying sorrow,
Thy pity without end?
Oh, make thee mine forever,
And should I fainting be,
Lord, let me never, never
Outlive my love to thee.

If I, a wretch, should leave thee,
O Jesus, leave not me;
In faith may I receive thee,
When death shall set me free.
When strength and comfort languish,
And I must hence depart,
Release me then from anguish,
By thine own wounded heart!

Be near when I am dying,
Oh, show thy cross to me!
And for my succour flying,
Come, Lord, to set me free.
These eyes, new faith receiving,
From Jesus shall not move;
For he who dies believing,
Dies safely—through thy love.

Sentimental Expression.—The subject of sentimental expression in church music, is one of incalculable importance. This, however, in a religious point of view, is not to be considered merely in reference to a certain specific degree of excellence in music. Christians who neglect cultivation, when the motives and the opportunities are fairly before them, will doubtless be rewarded with barrenness, and treated like those who offer the lame, the halt, the blind, and the torn, in sacrifice; yet when they are doing what they can in the way of improvement, and doing it with pious views and associations, they may be blessed, while what they accomplish seems very little in the view of the musician. The fact that they are thus endeavouring carefully to cultivate their talents for the glory of God, will secure a measure of influence which no *professional excellence alone* could exert.

Still it must be remembered, that sentimental expression, in itself considered, is as important to church music, as good delivery is, in sermonising; and this precisely for the same reasons. Of all that could be reasonably expected in either case, nothing should be left undone. The economy of means is perhaps the same essentially in every department of duty. Let the means which are placed within our reach by the hand of Providence, be neglected, and the desired end will not be secured; but let these means be prosecuted in christian faithfulness and simplicity, and by the blessing of God, the end will be attained. The race is not always to the swift, nor the battle to the strong.

A question here arises; Are our choirs and congregations generally doing what might be expected of them, and what they might easily accomplish in this field of labour? The answer must be given in a broad negative. Ninety-nine congregations out of a hundred, are literally doing nothing in this department, or that which is next to nothing. No wonder, then, that the desired blessing is so extensively withholden.

Professional Excellence, in music, as in other things, should have its full share of commendation. We admire it in architecture, in statuary, in painting, and in sculpture; but in the business of spiritual worship, it must be "the handmaid, instead of the mistress of devotion." It might be well for practical musicians to think of this, especially those who openly disregard religion. Show us the person who habitually indulges low notions of the value of vital religion, and you furnish an instance of necessary incapacity for the service of sacred praise. A Handel, a Haydn, a Mozart, might still figure in the show and sentiment of an orchestra, with this embarrassment; but who would think to see them leading the ordinary devotions of God's people before the altar in the sanctuary?

MISCELLANEOUS.

From Poulson's Philadelphia Advertiser.

DUELLING.

The late murder having aroused the public mind to consider the enormity of the crime of duelling, it may not be uninteresting to read the following effusion of a female confined in the alms-house as a maniac.—The occasion of its being written, was this: Soon after Decatur was shot, some persons, in the presence of the authoress, were speaking, generally, when she suddenly entered into their discourse, by saying, "I can write, if I had a subject given me to write upon." Some one mentioned the late duel, in which Decatur was killed. The result of the conversation was the following production of this female Ossian:—

"The warrior of the waters has gone to the land of spirits; but the ghosts of his fathers rejoice not in his coming; for he came not in the storm of battle.

"The warrior of the waters was a great lion. When he rose in his rage and shook himself, the green hills trembled! When, in anger, he thundered with his voice, the storm followed. He bounded over the waters, and the beasts of other mountains hid in fear. He stretched his paw over the great waters, and gored the lion of the east. He was mighty and great as the Alleghany. He was strong and fierce as the torrent down the steeps of the Niagara. Mighty and great he was! Yet a *little bee* did overcome him! *Public opinion* was this little bee, and the lion might have crushed it with his foot! But the little bee crept into the ear of the great lion, and stung him on the strings of life! The lion was vanquished, but the little bee still lives and buzzes of its conquest.

"The warrior of the waters has gone to the land of spirits; but the ghosts of his fathers rejoice not in his coming; for he came not in the shroud of his glory."

Duelling is a cowardly devise of dastardly spirits, who want revenge, but are afraid to take it openly, and at the time the provocation is given, *for fear* of the law.

HAIL STORMS.

Professer Olmsted, of Yale college, in the last number of Silliman's Journal, has attempted to account for hail stroms. This is considered one of the most difficult problems in meteorology. He states the following facts:—Violent hail storms are attended by black clouds, high winds, and thunder and lightning; they are confined chiefly to the temperate zones; they occur most frequently in the hottest months; hail stones are much smaller on the tops of the mountains than in the neighbouring plains; they are often followed by cooler weather. The immediate cause of hail storms is a sudden and extraordinary cold in the region of the clouds, where the hail stones begin to form; but the great question is, what is the origin of this cold? Professor O. does not believe that the cold is generated by the agency of electricity, as some have supposed, but assigns as the cause, an exceedingly cold wind from the north, or from the high and cold regions of the atmosphere. This meets with a moist warm current of air, and a hail storm follows. In descriptions of hail storms it is commonly mentioned, that opposite and violent winds met. When a cold current from the regions of perpetual frost meets with a warm current, the watery vapour of the latter is frozen, and hail stones are formed. In the torrid zone there are no hail storms except near lofty mountains, because there are no freezing currents of air; and in the frigid zone there are no heated currents of air mixed with the cold currents. The south of France is more remarkable for frequent hail storms than any other country in the world. This is owing to its situation between the Alps and the Pyrennes; the cold blasts from these regions of snow and ice mingling with the hot, damp air over the intervening country, produce violent hail storms; the opposite currents of hot and cold air are set in motion when the heat of the sun is great. It is surprising that hail stones, descending as they do through many thousand feet, fall with so little force. They are heavy enough to fall with a hundred times the force which they actually exhibit. The reason of this is the following. They are very small when first formed, and receive continual accessions in descending; these accessions are made from watery vapour at rest, and taking on these new loads continually retards their speed. Hail stones are smaller on the tops of the mountains than in the neighbouring plains, because they do not fall so far.—*Hamp. Gazette.*

ILLUSTRATION OF DUTY.

"Do it—do it."—*Cecil.*

A man in ——, during a very powerful revival of religion, became deeply concerned for himself, and remained in this state for months. Every time he inquired what he must do, he was told to submit to God. He would immediately reply, "I *would* if I knew how." He *waited* to know what to do. Many were coming into the liberty of the sons of God, which very much increased his happiness. At length, as he was about to commence his daily labour, he went into the barn yard to yoke his team; and having put the yoke on the first ox, drew out the bow, and holding up the end of the yoke, commanded the other to come under.—The obedient ox, cheerfully chewing his cud, immediately commenced his march to do as he was ordered. At this instant the man dropped yoke and bow and fell prostrate upon the ground. Those who saw him ran immediately to him, supposing him dead. But their fears soon fled upon hearing him exclaim, "Let me alone! let me alone! for God has had mercy on my soul!" In a few moments he rose, filled with joy, and began to tell those who had gathered around him, that he *now* knew what to do to submit to God, and that he had learned this lesson, which so many had tried to teach him, "*from that ox!*" "It is," said he, "DO IT—DO IT!" He had long been *convinced* that he was *willing* to submit to God, but had not once attempted to *do it.*

STATE OF THE JEWS IN EUROPE.

In several parts of Germany the Jews dare not frequent the public places. In many of the towns they are subject to an extraordinary impost if they remain at night. In others, they are driven beyond the walls in crowds, and only permitted to return during the day. At Frankfort, within these three years, the number of marriages among the Jews was limited to fifteen in a year, altho' more than a thousand Jewish families are there. At a certain German port, when a Jew pays his fee of entry, they present him with a note inscribed with the words "Jew," and "Pork." They then efface with a stroke of a pen the latter word, and substitute, "the Jew has paid his tax." In Russia, the Emperor Nicholas has issued an extremely oppressive edict against them, which has caused the banishment of a great number, particularly their rabbi. The King of Wirtemburg has recently arrogated to himself the right of intervention in their civil and religious rites; and the inquisitor-general at Rome has put in force the ancient bulls against the Hebrew nation. The statistical details on the increase of Jews in the Prussian states are of singular character. In the two years 1822-1824, that increase was to the extent of 4700 souls. A thousand Jewish marriages produced 5221 children, and as many Christians only 4353. Among Christians the thirty-eighth individual died; but among the Jews only the fifty-eighth.—*Lit. Gaz.*

OLDEST REPUBLIC ON EARTH.

The American Quarterly Review contains a letter from G. W. Irving, Esq. giving a sketch of his visit to San Marino, a small republic in Italy, between the Appenines, the Po, and the Adriatic. The territory of this state is forty miles in circumference, and its population about 7000. The republic was founded more than 1400 years ago, on moral principles, industry, and equality, and has preserved its liberty and independence amidst all the wars and discords which have raged around it. Bonaparte respected it, and sent an embassy to express his sentiments of friendship and fraternity. It is governed by a captain regent, chosen every six months by the representatives of the people, sixty in number, who are chosen every six months by the people. The taxes are light, the farm houses neat, the fields well cultivated, and on all sides are seen comfort and peace, the happy effects of morality, simplicity, liberty, and justice. Mr. Irving was received by some intelligent citizens in the most hospitable and affectionate manner. They were delighted with him because he was an American. They professed a profound attachment to our country, and looked to it as the preserver of their own pure principles. They were intimately acquainted with our institutions and affairs, and had a library well furnished with books and pamphlets relating to America.

THE CHRISTIAN VOYAGER.

We read, that in certain climates of the world, the gales that spring from the land carry a refreshing smell out to sea, and assure the watchful pilot that he is approaching a desirable and fruitful coast, when as yet he cannot discern it with his eyes. And, to take up once more the comparison of life to a voyage, in like manner it fares with those who have steadily and religiously pursued the course which heaven pointed out to them. We sometimes find by their conversation towards the end of their days, that they are filled with hope, and peace, and joy; which like those refreshing gales and reviving odours to the seamen, are breathed forth from paradise upon their souls; and give them to understand with certainty, that God is bringing them to their desired haven.—*Townson.*

THE SUCCESSFUL PREACHER.

He took a cool, steady, and determined aim at his object. He neither did nor said any thing remarkable; but every thing he said was directed to his chosen end. He had evidently thrown aside every other object in life but the promotion of godliness, whether among sinners or saints. I felt that his presence and intercourse had an immediate influence. I was convinced that they would have an influence every where, and I have since been less at loss to account for the striking and blessed effects of which we have heard.

When Elymas was struck blind at Paphos, Sergius was astonished, we are told, at "*the doctrine*" of the Lord, and commenced a Christian from that hour. Acts xiii, 12. The expression is remarkable, but has a peculiar propriety. A mere historical believer would have been astonished at the miracle merely. Sergius, a true convert, who entered into the nature of the gospel by a spiritual perception, is astonished at "*the doctrine.*"—*Milner.*

Little Mary W. whose religious experience is narrated in the Evangelical Guardian, was once asked, "Mary, do you like to pray in the family or in secret best?" She replied, "I love to pray with others; but I can say to God, when I am alone, what I cannot say when I am with others."

NEW-YORK PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED FROM THE NEW-YORK PAPERS.

Ashes,		*Leather,*	
Pot, ton	$107 50a	Sole, oak tanned, lb	19a22
Pearl	117 50a	—— hemlock,	18a23
Candles,		Dressed up. side,	1 75a2 62
Mould	11 1-2a12	Undressed do	1 50a2 25
Dipped	10a10 1-2	*Molasses,*	
Clover-Seed,		New-Orleans, gal	28a29
Per lb	6 1-4a7	*Oil,*	
Coffee,		Whale, gal	28a30
Havana	11a13	Sperm, summer st'd	64a65
Java	14a15	—— winter do	70a
Cotton,		Linseed, Amer	82a
Upland	8a10	*Provisions,*	
Louisiana	10a12	Beef, mess, bbl	7 50a7 75
Alabama	9a11	—— prime	5 25a5 50
Feathers,		Pork, mess	11 50a12 00
Live American, lb	35a36	—— prime	9 12a9 25
Fish,		Hams, north, lb	9a10
Dry cod, cwt	$2 12a2 37	Butter, NY dairy	12a16
Scale	1 50a1 62	Hog's Lard	5a6
Pickled, bbl	3 50a3 75	Cheese, Amer	6a7
Mackarel, No 1,	5 25a5 87	*Rice,*	
Shad, Con. mess	8 50a9 00	Prime, 100lbs	2 50a3 00
Herring	3 50a3 62	*Salt,*	
Flax,		Turks-Island, bush	47a43
American	7a7 3-4	Liverpool ground	45a46
Flour & Meal,		*Sugar,*	
N. Y. super. bbl	4 75a4 87	Havana, white, lb	12a14
Western (canal)	4 87a5 00	—— brown	9a10
Rye flour	3 00a3 12	New-Orleans	7a8
Indian meal	2 25a2 37	Loaf	17a19
Grain,		Lump	15a16
Wheat, northern	95a1 00	*Tallow,*	
—— western	1 04a1 06	American, lb	6 1-2a7
Rye	57a60	*Teas,*	
Corn, north yellow	50a51	Bohea, lb	30a32
Oats	36a37	Souchong	50a75
Barley	68a	Hyson-skin	45a75
Beans, 7 bush's	7 50a8 00	Young-Hyson	70a1 12
Hides,		Hyson	85a1 15
LaPlata, lb	14a15	Gunpowder	1 10a1 30
S. A. horse, p'ce	1 75a1 87	Imperial	1 10a1 30
Hops,		*Tobacco,*	
First sort, lb	9a	Richmond, lb	4 1-2a6
Lumber,		Cuba	14a25
B'rds, pine, M	15 00a16 00	*Wines,*	
Plank, pine,	30 00a35 00	Madeira, gal	1 25a2 25
Scantling,	15 00a16 00	Port	75a1 75
Do oak,	20 00a25 00	Teneriffe, L P	82a1 25
Shingles, b'dle	2 50a3 50	*Wool,*	
Oak timb. sq ft	20a25	Merino, Amer fl. lb	32a36
Hoops, per M	25 00a	—— pulled	32a35
Staves, pipe	38 00a40 00	Common	18a25
—— hhd	27 00a30 00	Spinning	18a33
—— bbl	21 00a22 00	Amer Hatters	20a28

BANK NOTE TABLE.

CORRECTED FROM THE NEW-YORK PAPERS.

New-York.		Newark Insur. Comp.	par
City Banks, - -	par	Trenton Banking Co.	do
Except Franklin	broken	Rahway Farm. & Mech.	do
Long-Island Bank -	par	Salem S. M. & B. Co.	1 1-2
Dutchess County -	par	Monmouth	broken
Lansingburgh - -	par	Franklin - -	do
Bank of Albany* -	1-2	Hoboken -	do
Albany State Bank*	do	Paterson -	do
Do. Mech. & Farm.	do	Protection & Lomb'd	do
Do. Commercial	do	Jersey City -	do
Newburgh* - -	do	State, Trenton -	do
Columbia, Hudson	stopped	All others - -	1-2
Middle District -	do	*Pennsylvania.*	
Orange County -	1-2	Philadelphia Banks	par
Catskill - - -	do	Chester County -	1-2
Troy - - -	do	Delaware County -	do
Farmers', Troy* -	do	Reading - -	3-4
Mohawk - - -	do	York - - -	1
Geneva - - -	3-4	Pittsburgh - -	do
Utica - - -	do	Gettysburgh - -	do
Utica Branch - -	do	Chambersburgh -	do
Auburn - - -	do	Carlisle - -	do
Ontario - - -	do	Lancaster - -	do
Central - - -	do	Greensburgh -	5
Rochester - -	do	Brownville - -	do
Newburgh Bran. Ithaca	do	Silver-Lake -	25
Jefferson County -	do	All others uncert. or	broken
Chenango - -	do	*Maryland.*	
Niagara - -	broken	Baltimore banks	1-2
Wash. & Warren, -	do	Somerset & Wor.	broken
Plattsburgh - -	do	Snowhill - -	do
Greene county -	do	Princess Ann -	do
J. Barker's Exchange	do	Cumberland -	do
Maine.		All others	1 1-2 a 2
Bath - - -	10	*Dist. Columbia.*	
Waterville - -	do	Bank of Columbia	25
Castine - -	broken	Alexandria Mer.	broken
Wiscasset - -	do	Franklin -	do
Kennebec - -	do	All others	1 a 1 1-2
Passamaquoddy -	do	*Virginia.*	
Hallowell & Augusta	do	All the Banks	5
All others - -	3-4	*North-Carolina.*	
New-Hampshire.		All the Banks	5
Cheshire Bank -	3-4	*South-Carolina.*	
Exeter - -	10	Charleston Banks	3
All others - -	3-4	*Georgia.*	
Vermont.		All the Banks	5
Banks of this state	1-2	*Ohio.*	
Massachusetts.		Chilicothe - -	5
Berkshire bank	broken	Marietta - -	do
Essex, Salem -	do	Steubenville -	do
Farmers', Belchertown	do	Farmers & Mec.	do
All others - -	1-2	Lancaster - -	do
Connecticut.		St. Clairsville -	do
Norwich Bank -	par	Mount-Pleasant -	do
Eagle, New-Haven	broken	Western Reserve -	do
Derby - - -	do	Columbus - -	do
Thames - - -	5-8	All others uncert. or	broken
All others - -	1-2	*Miscellaneous.*	
Rhode-Island.		New-Orleans Banks	5
Pawtucket	stopped	Michigan - -	2
All others	1-2	Detroit - -	broken
New-Jersey.		Upper-Canada, York	3
State, Newark -	par	Kingston - -	broken
Do. Elizabethtown	do	Quebec - -	3
Do. New-Brunswick	do	Montreal - -	3

* Bills of these Banks, $20 and upwards, par.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has removed his Medical Dispensary to the Store of Mr. OREN CLARK, on Whitesboro street, where he will keep Dr. ROBERTS' WELCH MEDICAMENTUM for sale; and also at the druggist stores of HITCHCOCK & SWAN, J. & W. WILLIAMS, WARNER & HARVEY, and H. STORRS & Co. Genesee street.

The Public are requested to take notice, that in future, every bottle put up by him will have his signature on the label which is on each bottle; and no others will be genuine. It is requested that this may be particularly noticed, as some envious, malicious adversary has made false assertions relating to its origin, preparation, and composition. The Subscriber assures the Public, that its composition is known only by him; and it gives him great pleasure that he is able to say, that in the short term of six months, since this medicine was offered for sale, it has been the means of restoring a number of valuable members of society to their usefulness in life; and he is constantly receiving the most cheering accounts of its great benefits. He could publish a volume of letters and certificates, were it necessary; but it is believed that the respectable letters and certificates already published will be sufficient. The bottles heretofore sent to my accredited agents, without my signature, are of the same quality as those with it.

The use of the Medicamentum is particularly recommended on the commencement of the warm season, and during its continuance, to prevent all bilious disorders and complaints of the bowels. It is recommended by physicians of the first respectability, to use gentle laxatives during that time, and medicines that support the stomach and bowels, and produce healthy secretions and excretions; and no medicine is better calculated to produce these effects than the Welch Medicamentum.

Utica, April 6, 1830. M. HITCHCOCK.

DOCT. SMITH'S FAMILY ELIXIR.

IT is universally acknowledged that there is no greater desideratum than a good and cheap family medicine. The proprietor, therefore, after having bestowed considerable study on the subject, has succeeded in compounding a medicine *particularly adapted to the use of families*, and which he confidently recommends from long experience, to excel any other that has been offered, for its *safety* and *efficacy*, in the following complaints, viz:—Indigestion, Loss of Appetite, Habitual Costiveness, Cholic, Acidity and Flatulence of the Stomach and Bowels, Chronic Rheumatism, Intemperance in Eating and Drinking, and Gout, either misplaced or retrocedent. In the *complaints of children* it is peculiarly valuable, where cordial or stimulating medicines are proper, and in restoring them after being much reduced and emaciated. It will generally give immediate ease, when *griping pains* in the *stomach* and *bowels* arise from eating unripe fruit, &c. The Proprietor flatters himself that no family will be without the Elixir, when once acquainted with its usefulness. Apply to NEWEL SMITH, Physician & Surgeon, Liberty-street, opposite the Clinton House, Utica, where he will attend to all calls in the line of his profession.

☞ Sold also by Messrs. J. WILLIAMS & Co. and WARNER & HARVEY, Druggists, Genesee street.

August 25, 1829. 34

FARMERS' HOTEL.

D. M. BRAMAN informs his Friends and the Public generally, that he has removed to the new and elegant stand, on the corner of Washington and LaFayette streets, a few rods west of his *old* stand on Genesee street, where he keeps a PUBLIC HOTEL, for the accommodation of Farmers, Travellers, Citizens, and all who may favour him with a call. He tenders his acknowledgments to a liberal public for past favours, and solicits the continuance of their patronage at his new location, which is fitted up in the best possible manner for the accommodation of customers. The House is 60 by 45 feet, three stories high, agreeably and appropriately divided into rooms, and elegantly furnished. The Barns, Sheds, &c. are new, easy of access, and every way convenient. Suffice it to say, his establishment is inferior to none. ☞ BOARD by the day, week, or month.

Utica, August 18, 1829. 33

DR. ROBERTS' WELCH MEDICAMENTUM,

FOR the cure of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Jaundice, Cholic, Fever & Ague, Dysentery, Headach, Loss of Appetite, Flatulence, Hypochondria, Hysterics, Dropsical Complaints, and Heartburn. It also prevents all Bilious Disorders, and removes habitual Costiveness, Asthma, Strangury, Gravel, Rheumatism, Gout, and impurities of the Blood.

A person who uses this Medicamentum, will not require the use of the lancet, or any means of the healing art. It restores and revives the animal spirits, invigorates the system, removes nervous tremors, obtunds rheumatic and anthritic pains, and prevents their return. It cleanses the stomach of all morbid humours, which cause indigestion, acidities, headach, and lowness of spirits; cures all bilious disorders, and all cholics of the stomach and bowels, almost immediately; inspires cheerfulness; gives comfort to the dropsical; takes away palpitation of the heart; gives circulation to the blood; restores bloom to the sallow or sickly cheek, and plumpness to the meagre habit; purges without pain, and banishes all cause of fever of every kind. It acts on the stomach, that great reservoir of the human system, a diseased state of which causes all diseases. No alteration in the usual habits of life is required, but the abstaining from distilled spirits. CERTIFICATES.

UTICA, *July* 17, 1829.

I certify, that I have been afflicted for several years, with liver complaint, indigestion, flatulency, pain in my breast and side, and have received the medical advice of the most celebrated physicians in England, Ireland, and New-York, which has done me no good. Providentially I have received some of Dr. Roberts' Welch Medicamentum, which has given me great relief, and I am able to attend to business. It has restored my appetite, and relieved my liver complaint, indigestion, costiveness and flatulency; and I am in better health than I have been for many years. I do believe if I had taken the Medicamentum in the early stage of my complaint, I should have been cured immediately; and I recommend it to those who are so unfortunate as to be afflicted with these complaints. T. O'NEIL.

From Rev. Dr. Lansing, pastor of the 2d presbyterian church in Utica:— UTICA, *Jan.* 6, 1830.

Dr. HITCHCOCK—Dear Sir—I have always been one of the number of those who have placed little confidence in *nostrums* or *specifics*; and for this reason, although I saw your advertisement of the Welch Medicamentum, I could not bring my mind to consent to use it. My sufferings from indigestion, during the past summer, were so severe, as to materially affect my comfort, and my capacity for usefulness. I have reason to thank you, Sir, that on hearing of the state of my health, you sent me a bottle of your Medicamentum. I have taken it faithfully, and with entire success. I have not been visited with one of those turns of distress, which before were weekly periodical, since I began to take your valuable medicine. Could I receive the same relief which I have hitherto experienced, on the condition of taking it for life, I should cheerfully comply with such condition. Your's, very truly. D. C. LANSING.

UTICA, *July* 17, 1829.

SIR—I have taken Dr. Roberts' Welch Medicamentum, according to direction, for a very severe attack of gout and rheumatism in one of my feet and legs. It was so severe, that I was compelled to use a crutch, when walking. After taking the Medicamentum, I commenced getting better; and in three days I am nearly well, and have put on my shoe, and can walk without difficulty. I am so confident that it is a valuable medicine, and ought to be known, that every person afflicted with gout and rheumatism may be benefitted by it, I have thought it my duty to send you this, and hope you will introduce into general use. A. P. PAINE.

UTICA, *June* 10, 1829.

I certify, that I was attacked with a very severe cholic. After taking two table-spoons full of Dr. Roberts' Welch Medicamentum, I was completely cured. In two cases where I have seen it used for the cholic, it cured it in a short time. THOMAS BRYANT.

Sold by M. HITCHCOCK, at his Medical Dispensary, in the store of Mr. OREN CLARK, on Whitesboro' street, Utica. *July* 28, 1829. 30

MARSHALL'S AMBROSION.

PRICE $2.50 PER BOTTLE.

THE Proprietor has found it necessary to adopt the above term for his medicine, (now much improved by experience), which he formerly called Panacea, from the spurious compounds offered the public under the latter name. The virtues of this Medicine are so fully acknowledged, and its reputation so firmly established, that the Proprietor deems it almost superfluous to recommend it as a sovereign remedy to all those afflicted with the complaints below stated, who have not been nor can be cured by ordinary medical practice. This composition is vegetable, perfectly innocent, and an excellent *purifier* of the *blood*. From two to six bottles, generally, effect cures of the most obstinate cases.

Diseases.—Scrofula; King's Evil, ulcerated Sore Throat; Ulcers of every description, particularly Fever Sores, however old and inveterate; Mercurial Affections; Chronic Rheumatism; General Debility, Derangement of the Stomach, attended with puking; White Swellings; Diseases of the Bones and Skin, as Scurvy, Salt Rheum, Shingles, Tetters, Blotches of the Face, &c.

The following recommendation and certificates of cures, will, it is presumed, convince the most sceptical of the intrinsic value of this medicine:—

To the Editor of the Western Recorder.

SIR—I consider it the duty of every man to give publicity to any thing, coming immediately under his observation, that may tend to the benefit of the human family. I therefore give the following statement, in good faith, and from the conviction that it will prove serviceable to many:—

Abraham Vanderpool has been employed in my stone ware factory several months; during which time he had one of the most inveterate and offensive ulcerated sore legs that ever came within my notice; and, in fact, the fetor arising from it was such as drove each man successively from my employ, almost as soon as engaged. He was directed to commence using Dr. Marshall's Ambrosion. A few bottles of this article removed the offensive smell, *healed the part entirely*, and improved his health in a very high degree. The effect of this medicine was truly astonishing. I shall only add, that this man had been in the hospital at Philadelphia for several months, and left it uncured; and has since had considerable but ineffectual medical aid. AMOS GAY.

Utica, Dec. 31, 1829.

NEW-HARTFORD, *July*, 1829.

While labouring under an inveterate ulceration of the leg, of *seven years* standing, with about *fifty sores* between the knee and ankle, discharging constantly fœtid matter—irregular sleep, impaired appetite, and costive habit of body, I commenced using your medicine. Five or six bottles removed the pain and inflammation and *healed the sores perfectly*. Though it is long since my cure, the limb remains well and sound, and my health good. A number of respectable physicians had previously attended me without effect. The severity of my case is pretty well known; but I think it your duty to publish it for the benefit of such as may be similarly afflicted, and without the knowledge of so important a remedy. CATHARINE HUGGINS.

To Dr. G. Marshall.

I suffered severely, a long time, from a violent cutaneous and rheumatic affection; had received able medical aid in vain, and was rendered, by pain and loss of appetite, a cripple and mere skeleton; when I began taking your Ambrosion; a few bottles of which removed the complaint, and restored me to health.

JAMES BOARDMAN,
Barclay st. N. Y. late Captain U. S. Army.

To Dr. G. Marshall. June, 1820.

Some time after Dr. Mott had performed a difficul operation on me, for aneurism, mortification took place in one foot, dangerous ulcers were formed, and many of the bones carious. I used several bottles of your Ambrosion. The effect was, the rotten part of the bones came away, and the ulcers healed satisfactorily. The preservation of my foot is due to your medicine.

SPARHAWK PARSONS, 198, Spring st. N.Y.

To Dr. G. Marshall. July, 1829.

To be had of Mr. JOHN WILLIAMS, Messrs. STORRS & Co. Dr. J. B. MARCHISI, and Messrs. HITCHCOCK & SWAN, Genesee street.

Those desirous of placing themselves under the Proprietor's care, and can make it convenient to come here, will receive every attention. Communications, post paid, and orders from any part, will be promptly attended to.

☞ To guard against imposition, observe—the medicine is not genuine, without my name impressed upon the seal of each bottle, and obtained of accredited agents; printed directions accompanying it.

G. MARSHALL, No. 93, Genesee street, Utica.

August 25, 1829. 34

REMOVAL.

E. W. & T. ROUNDEY would inform their Friends and the Public generally, that they have removed from their old stand, to their new brick shop, on Jay street, a few rods west of John street bridge; where they will continue to make and keep on hand, a complete assortment of articles in their line, viz: *Cisterns, Hogsheads. Barrels, Tubs, Pails, Keelers, Kegs, &c.* Grateful for past favours, they hope, from the quality of their work, to merit a share of public patronage.

Utica, June 16, 1829. 24

NOTICE,

FOR the accommodation of those who wish to loan money for short periods, I will receive money in deposit at my Lottery and Exchange Office, No. 53, Genesee street, and allow interest at the rate of five per cent per annum, for all sums that remain in my hands one month or more; giving the persons so depositing, liberty to withdraw their money at any time at sight. It is understood, however, that if the money is drawn out within one month, no interest will be allowed.

WILLIAM CLARKE.

Utica, Jan. 1, 1829. 93

DR. STERRY'S HAIR REGENERATOR,

AND PURIFIER OF THE SKIN.

DR. STERRY, after much attention to the important subject of preserving the human hair, has, after many experiments, chemical and physical, been able to discover an article, which is now offered with the greatest confidence for the toilet, as the best thing ever discovered, from its softening and penetrating quality, to produce a good head of hair; to prevent it from falling out, when baldness is apprehended; to restore it, when baldness has taken place, and to prevent it from turning grey. It is more nourishing than pomatum, antique oil, or Cologne water. It is a beautiful article for ladies' curls; it makes the hair soft and lively, and produces an uncommon brilliancy. When used on the skin, it softens it, and removes all sunburn, tan, freckles, pimples, redness and roughness, whatever. It is superior to any cosmetic, as it leaves the skin a natural freshness and blooming appearance;—whereas rouge closes the pores, and causes wrinkles and roughness, and requires renewing every day.

Sold by M. HITCHCOCK, at his Medical Dispensatory, Whitesboro' street. *July* 28, 1829. 30

WALKER'S ESSENCE OF LIFE,

FOR Consumption, Asthma, Hooping-Cough, Common Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Quinsey, Catarrh, Cholic, Diarrhea, Dyspepsia, Fever and Ague, Hypocondriac Affections, Phthisic, Fits of every kind, Jaundice, Scurvy, and Measles. It is also a preventive of contagion, and extremely efficacious in most cases of debility.

We the subscribers, having used ourselves and in our families, the medicine called the "Essence of Life," prepared by Dr. Serval Walker, of this town, think it a valuable remedy; efficacious, particularly, in coughs, complaints of the lungs, and in the incipient stages of consumption; and do cheerfully recommend it to the public; believing that if those suffering from the above and other similar complaints would make fair trial of it, they would find relief, and an ample reward for their trouble

Dummerston, Vt. Jan. 29, 1829.

HOSEA BECKLEY, Minister of the Gospel.
ASA KNIGHT. JOSEPH DUNCAN.
A. KEYES, Att'y at Law, Putney, Vt.

Sold by WARNER & HARVEY, Utica. 45

Dr. HOWEL'S VEGETABLE MEDICINES.

THE Subscribers, having been appointed agents for the sale of the above mentioned Medicines, now present to the public the following articles of Dr. H.'s preparation:—

Golden Tincture of China, for scrofula, incipient consumption, diseases of the liver, bones, ulcers, &c.

Compound Vegetable Tincture, for the cure of obstinate ulcers, scrofulous swellings, tetters, &c. It has cured these complaints, of even eighteen years standing, when every other remedy has failed.

Red Drops, and *Vegetable Lotion*, for the effectual cure of rheumatic pains, fresh wounds, cuts, bruises, burns, frozen feet, &c.

Health Drops, for sickness of the stomach, cholic, fits, gout, and for the general preservation of health.

Family Pills, for the removal and cure of the various diseases incidental to families.

Numerous certificates of the efficacy of the above mentioned articles might be added; but we subjoin only the following, from a resident of this village:—

Having for a considerable time been afflicted with a disease of the lungs, and tried various remedies without any effect, while on a travelling tour for my health, I was induced to make trial of Dr. Howel's Vegetable Medicines, from which I experienced a very beneficial effect; and would without hesitation recommend them to persons afflicted with the diseases for which they are prepared. His Pills I consider a better family medicine than any other with which I am acquainted. Utica, Nov. 6, 1829. WM. BLACKWOOD.

Sold by WARNER & HARVEY, Agents. 45

SWAIM'S PANACEA.

PRICE TWO DOLLARS PER BOTTLE.

TO THE PUBLIC.—In consequence of the numerous frauds and impositions practised in reference to my medicine, I am again induced to change the form of the Bottles. In future, the Panacea will be put in round bottles, fluted longitudinally, with the following words, blown in the glass, "SWAIM'S PANACEA, PHILADA." These bottles are much stronger than those heretofore used, and will have but one label, which covers the cork, with my own signature on it, so that the cork cannot be drawn without destroying the signature, without which none is genuine. The medicine may consequently be known to be genuine when my signature is visible; *to counterfeit which, will be punishable as forgery.*

The increasing demand for this celebrated medicine has enabled me to reduce the price to *Two Dollars* per bottle, thus bringing it within the reach of the indigent.

My Panacea requires no encomium; its astonishing effects and wonderful operation have drawn, both from patients and medical practitioners of the highest respectability, the most unqualified approbation, and established for it a character which envy's pen, though dipped in gall, can never tarnish. The false reports concerning this valuable medicine, which have been so diligently circulated by certain physicians, have their origin either in *envy*, or in the mischievous effects of the *spurious imitations*. The Proprietor pledges himself to the Public, and gives them the most solemn assurances, that this medicine contains neither mercury nor any other deleterious drug.

The Public are cautioned not to purchase my Panacea, except from myself, my accredited agents, or persons of known respectability; and all those will consequently be without excuse, who shall purchase from any other persons. September, 1828. W